The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,192.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	21
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	18		May.
„ Tuticorin	19	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	7
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Linga	16	30		May.	
		May.	„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Monday, the 5th April at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STARTING WITHIN A FEW DAYS DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," having nearly completed her entire cargo, shippers are requested to complete their engagements without delay, so as to facilitate a speedy despatch.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, and has still a few first class berths disengaged. The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China," (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 2nd April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th March 1869.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "Californian," from China, are requested to send boats alongside for their respective goods, failing which the same shall be at once landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Watson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any package after leaving the ship's deck.

G. F. PIM & Co.,
Agents s. s. "Californian."

29th March 1869.

NOTICES.

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS, 5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.

1, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co,

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE
Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ „ Under Vests.
- 2 „ Linen Collars,
- 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 „ White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with Straps,
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat,
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, European Bricklayers. Apply at Watson's Building, Esplanade.

LODGINGS WANTED.—A Gentleman wishes to obtain the same in a respectable family in the Fort. Apply by letter to J. W., care "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.—Our Offices are this day removed to the building on Marine Street occupied by Messrs. Frith & Co., Auctioneers, and Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, Solicitors.

FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—Our Ice business at this port will be carried on from this date under the style of "The Wenham Lake Ice Company."

FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Saturday the 3rd April 1869, at 2 P.M.

I. B. LYON, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another without steam power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

CONSIGNEES wanted for the following Goods, landed ex "Merwanjee Framjee," on the Custom House Bunder, viz.:—

J A in a diamond } 185 to 238—54 Cases Merchandize, shipped by
and S A B below } Page Sandeman.

2 Cases addressed Reverend J. Higgins.

Freight and landing charges to be paid the undersigned.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for the ship.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—SIXTH CALL on NEW SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that interest, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all payments of the call made between 1st and 30th April 1869, and at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from 1st April 1869, on all payments of the call made after the 30th of that month.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE "INVISIBLE SELF-WINDING" GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCH.—(Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent; Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1867.)—The only Watch that does not require the special operation of winding, as it winds itself by merely opening the case to see the time, and cannot be over-wound. Gold cases over 2 oz. in weight; goes 52 hours; compensation balance; Jewelled in 13 holes; Jewelled hands, &c. A very strong serviceable Watch, and most excellent time-keeper (not an expensive toy).

Another consignment just received.

THORNHILL & Co.

TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims against the late Firm of Wells and Glover, Civil Engineers and Contractors, are requested to send in detailed particulars of their claim to Mr. T. C. Glover, at his office, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on or before the 15th of April next. All claims sent in, in accordance with this notice, will be adjusted and paid by Mr. Glover, and after such adjustment and payment the Estate of the said late Firm will be distributed without reference to any claims not then sent in.

All persons indebted to such late Firm are requested forthwith to pay the amounts due by them respectively to the said T. C. Glover, who will give a discharge for the same.

Any persons neglecting to pay such amounts forthwith will be sued for the amount due by them respectively.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys to the said late Firm of Wells and Glover.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on 19th April at 1 P.M., at Her Majesty's Dockyard, a quantity of condemned stores, comprising awnings, sails, yards, masts, old rope, &c., &c., and other miscellaneous articles belonging to the Department of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Also, at the same time and place, under the provisions of Section XXXIX., Act XXII. of 1855, several serviceable bower anchors, with chain cables attached of different lengths, and three large grapnels, all recovered from the bed of the port.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent for all lots above 10 rupees to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the 3rd day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

All lots of 10 rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. EVERARD PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1869.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—Class 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,

PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ superior Book-work	3s., 4s.
„ Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

⁂ Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

received by steamer "Baroda."

At reduced price—10 annas per shilling.

	Rs.	
Roberts on Billiards	4	12
Pavy's Digestion and its Disorders	5	6
St. Clair and Braphy's Residence in Bulgaria	7	8
Smith's Diseases of Children	13	2
Hartshorne's Conspectus of the Medical Sciences	13	2
Brinton's Myths of the New World	6	10
Kay's Lives of Indian Officers, Vol. I	3	12
Every man's own Lawyer	4	6
Every Lawyer's own Book	4	6
Rules of Bexique	0	4
Fischendorf's The New Testament	1	4
Year Book of Facts—1869	3	2
Broadway. Vol. I	3	12
Pollok's Course of Time. New Ill. Edn.	2	8
Child World	2	4
Chambers' Miscellany, Vol. 1	0	10
Urquhart's Dues and Charges on Shipping in Foreign Ports.	13	2
Zenner's Treatise on Nalve Years	7	14
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America	7	8
Routledge's Nursery Rhymes	3	2
De la Rue's Indelible Diary—1869	0	10
Xmas Nos. London Society; Once a Week; and, Belgravia. Each	0	10
Caricature History of the Four Georges	4	12
Household Amusements and Enjoyments	3	2
Goulburn's Thoughts on Personal Religion	3	4
Cassell's Magazine. Vol. I	3	2
Acton on Prostitution	6	10
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	1	10
Which is the Winner?	1	4
Golden Heart	1	4
Studies and Stories	3	2
Fergusson's Electricity	2	4
Winsor and Newton's Guides	0	10
Rawney's	0	10
SONG,—Blind Girl to her Harp	1	8
—I cannot Sing the old Songs	2	0
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 122	0	10
Chappell's Musical Magazine—March	0	10
Hanover Square „	0	10
PLAY—Dead Heart	0	8

Bombay, 29th March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

WANTED, a suite of Offices and Godowns in a central and cool situation. Address Z., "Gazette" Office.

MESSMAN for TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW at TANNA.—Applications for the same, for the year 1869-70, to be submitted to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Tanna, intimating terms offered, on or before the 10th April 1869.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a spacious Godown in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Colombo, New Zealand,
Calcutta, Kurrachee, Manilla,
Madras, New York, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½ „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18	„
Clarets	'Medoc'	„ 10	„
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12	„

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Do. Port	„ 30	„
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	„ 17	„
Do. Do. St. Jullien	„ 12	„
Do. Brandy	„ 16	per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	„ 20	„
Do. Moselle Qts	„ 42	„
Do. Brandy	„ 30	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret	„ 23	„
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 22	„
Port Wine of 1815	„ 30	„
Do. of 1847	„ 24	„

REMINGTON & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 32	„ 17
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	„ 28	„ —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	„ 15	„ —
	Charles Tovey's „ 3	„ 20	„ 11
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 c	„ 24	„ 13
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 B	„ 30	„ 16
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 36	„ 19
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	„ 25	„ 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 36	„ 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	„ 40	„ 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	„ 20	„ —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (shortly expected to arrive) can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.

Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

Per "British Admiral" from London.
Sherry.

Per "Coldinghame" from London.
Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL,
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—A Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1868, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, or Rs. 3-12 per share, will be payable on or after Wednesday the 31st instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 22nd instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation.

Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th inst., to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator,
for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Narialwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 690, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

Mrs. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS

Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.)" East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co, (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 5th day of April 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 716, dated 9th February 1869, forwarding copy of a letter, No. 277, dated 5th idem, from the Chief Secretary to Government, regarding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July 1865.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government G. D., No. 742, dated 22nd March 1869, on the same subject, in reply to the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench on the 15 lakhs Loan.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to ask a further note for Health Department from 1st A

4. To fix the remuneration allowance to be made to Dr. Hewlett, Executive Health Officer, for the remaining three months of the extended leave granted to him by the Worshipful Bench on the 25th January last.

5. Extracts from the proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated 18th January and 23rd March 1869, with accompaniments.

6. Letter from Pranjeevandass Damodardass and another, tendering for collecting all Municipal Cesses of the Town and Island of Bombay, &c., for the term of five or three years.

7. Government Resolution J. D., No. 200, dated 20th January 1869, on the subject of Establishments under the control of the Commissioner of Police.

8. Government Resolution P. W. D., No. 24 C. W. 55-55 of 1869, dated 23rd February 1869, respecting the Commission appointed by Government to report on the scheme for Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

9. Government Resolution P. W. D., No. 36 C. W. 80 of 1869, dated 16th March 1869, regarding the appointment of Dr. I. B. Lyon, as Secretary to the Drainage and Water Supply Commission.

10. Government Resolution P. W. D., No. 75 A.—591 of 1869, dated the 10th March 1869, respecting the adjustment of charges on account of Vehar Water supplied to Government buildings.

11. Government Resolution G. D., No. 532, dated 2nd March 1869, on the subject of taking a Census of the City of Bombay.

12. Government Resolution G. D., No. 571, dated 6th March 1869, relating to the conveyance of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Justices of the Peace.

13. Letters from the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathubhoy, Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. Connon, F G. Joynt, A. T. Crawford, and Vinayakrao Jagannathji Sankarsett, Esqrs. accepting the appointment as Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for 1869.

14. A letter from T. Ormiston, Esq., dated 23rd March 1869, forwarding for the information of the Worshipful Bench his Account Current with the contributors of the Bridges over the G. I. P. Railway at the Native Town, &c.

15. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench to the sale of the Freelands Estate to Government.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th March 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, Co.

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

WORKS IN MEDICINE & SURGERY.		Rs.	as.
Adams' Lectures on Curvature of the Spine	1865.	6	12
Ashton on Prolapsus, Fistula, and Hæmorrhoids	1862.	1	8
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine. Fifth edn.	1868.	21	8
Basham on Dropsy and Kidney Diseases	1862.	5	12
Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery	1855.	7	0
Bennett's Principles and Practice of Medicine. Fifth edition	1868.	18	12
Braithwaite's Half Yearly Retrospect of Medicine. Each Volume		3	12
Braidwood on Pyemia or Suppurative Fever	1868.	6	12
Barlow's Practice of Medicine	1861.	7	12
Barton's Pathology and Treatment of Syphilis	1868.	4	8
Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics	1868.	15	12
Budd on Diseases of the Liver. Third edition	1857.	10	0
Barclay on Gout and Rheumatism in relation to Heart Diseases	1866.	3	4
British Pharmacopœia	1867.	3	12
Beasley's Druggists' Receipt Book	1866.	3	12
——— Pocket Formulary	1866.	3	12
Bull's Hints to Mothers	1868.	3	4
Carpenter's Human Physiology. Sixth edition	1864.	16	4
Canton on the Arcus Senillis	1863.	6	12
Churchill's Theory and Practice of Midwifery	1866.	7	12
——— Diseases of Children	1858.	7	12
——— Diseases of Women	1864.	7	12
Curling on Diseases of the Rectum. Second edition	1855.	3	4
Chambers' Clinical Lectures	1864.	8	12
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	1868.	1	8
——— Mother	1868.	1	8
Davy on Army Diseases	1862.	9	8
Davy's Physiological Researches	1863.	9	8
Dixon on Diseases of the Throat	1865.	2	0
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade Mecum	1865	7	12
Duncan on Perimetritis and Parametritis	1869.	3	12
Ellis' Demonstrations of Anatomy	1869.	7	12
Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery	1869.	20	0
Elliotson's Human Physiology	1840.	6	12
Fayrer's Clinical Surgery in India	1866.	10	0
Fenwick on the Morbid States of the Stomach and Duodenum	1868.	7	12
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry	1868.	8	12
Gairdner's Clinical Medicine	1862.	7	12
Gay on Varicose and other Diseases of the Leg	1868.	3	0
Garrod on Gout and Rheumatic Gout	1863.	8	0
Gray's Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical	1866.	17	0
——— on the Structure and use of the Spleen	1854.	7	12
Gibb on Diseases of the Throat and Windpipe	1864.	6	12
Gordon on Army Hygiene	1866.	12	8
Guthrie's Commentaries on Surgery	1855.	7	12
Guy's Principles of Forensic Medicine	1868.	7	12
Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine	1864.	10	0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum	1869.	7	12
Hill on Syphilis and Local Contagious Disorders	1868.	10	0
Heath on Diseases and Injuries of the Jaws	1868.	7	8
Holmes' System of Surgery, 4 vols.	1864.	52	8
Holden's Illustrated Manual of Anatomy	1868.	10	0
Holmes' on the Surgical Treatment of Infants' Diseases	1868.	13	4
Jones' Lectures on Pathology and Therapeutics	1867.	8	12
Jones' on Functional Nervous Disorders	1864.	6	12
Lee's Pathological and Surgical Observations	1854.	3	12
Macgregor's Diseases of India	1843.	10	0
Moore on Health in the Tropics	1862.	5	12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary	1868.	5	8
——— Expository Lexicon	1860.	25	0
Martin's Influence of Tropical Climates on Europeans.	1861.	12	0
Miller's System of Surgery	1864.	18	12
Morehead's Researches on Disease in India	1862.	13	0
Murchison on Diseases of the Liver	1868.	6	12
Moore's Manual of the Diseases of India	1861.	3	4
Neligan on Medicines, by Macnamara	1867.	11	4
Peet's Principles and Practice of Medicine	1864.		
Parkes' Practical Hygiene	1866.	10	0
Pereira's Materia Medica, edited by Dr. Farre	1865.	13	4
Pirrie and Keith on Acupressure	1867.	3	4
Pharmacopœia of India	1868.	3	8
Quain's Anatomy. 2 Vols.	1867.	20	0
——— Diseases of the Rectum	1854.	3	12
Reynolds' System of Medicine, Vols. I. II.—each	1866-1868.	15	12
Report of Committee on Venereal Disease	1866.	6	0
Seaton's Hand Book of Vaccination	1868.	5	8
Syme's Principles of Surgery	1863.	7	8
Smith's Common Nature of Epidemics	1867.	2	4
Skey's Principles, and Practice of Operative Surgery	1868.	7	12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia	1867-1865.	6	12
Smith's Wasting Diseases of Infants and Children	1868.	4	12
Smith's Disinfectants and Disinfection	1869.	3	4
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, large edn.		17	8
Tanner's Index of Diseases and their Treatment	1868.	6	12
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Acute Diseases	1861.	3	12
Thomson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia	1868.	3	12
Wahtuch's Dictionary of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	1868.	9	8
Watson's Practice of Physic. 2 vols. Second hand	1857.	15	0
West on Women	1864.	10	0
Wilson on Skin Diseases, with plates	1867.	22	8
William's Element of Medicine, 2 vols.	1836.	8	0
Webb's Pathologia Indica	1846.	12	0
Walshe on Disease of the Heart	1862.	7	8
Water's Anatomy of the Human Lung	1860.	4	0
Waring on Abscess in the Liver	1854.	4	0
Wise's History of Medicine	1868.	10	0

Gratis on application
The Medical Intelligencer for 1869.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,

Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20	per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	„ 15	„
Tuning Pianos	„ 7	„
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20	„

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date the price of Ice at the Fort will be one anna per pound.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

Bombay, 26th March 1869.

STAR and GARTER HOTEL, Nynee Tal, N. W. P.

SEASON 1869.

For terms apply to the Manager.

NYNEE TAL, N. W. P.—Messrs. Freeman and Co. have been induced to form a Wood Engraving Department in connexion with their Photographic Establishment at Nynee Tal, and will be happy to furnish estimates for Wood Engravings, Illustrations for Books, Catalogues, Advertisements, &c., &c., &c.

Photographs and Sketches accurately reproduced and Engraved.

Address J. FREEMAN,
Designer and Engraver on Wood, Nynee Tal, N. W P.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—From the 1st April 1869 Messages will no longer be delivered on the premises of the Telegraph office at Bombay.

Merchants or others who may wish to have telegrams, addressed to them, delivered to their servants or other people, or at addresses other than their ordinary residences or offices, should give notice of their wishes to this office in writing.

J. J. DOOLEY,
Assistant Superintendent, in charge Govt. Tele. Department.

Bombay, 25th March 1869.

NOTICE.—The right of occupancy to certain waste lands in the villages of Oosernee, Mathanay, and Dongray, Mahim Talooka, measuring 333 acres, more or less, will be submitted to Public Sale on April 19th next, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Collector's office, Tanna. Full particulars as to the area of the various Survey Nos., the rental payable thereon, &c., can be ascertained on inquiry at the Hoozoor Deputy Collector's office, Tanna, or of the Mamledar of Mahim.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's office, Mahim, 24th March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are hereby invited for the work of Extending and Deepening the Tank at Lanowlee.

Forms of tender and all information may be obtained from the District Engineer, Concan Line, at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer at Byculla, on and after the 30th instant.

Tenders, endorsed "Deepening Tank at Lanowlee," to be addressed to the Agent not later than the 7th April.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for continuing the Filling up of the Mowlee Viaduct from the present level, which is about springing level, to a height of 20 feet or thereabouts.

The form of tender and other particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 30th instant.

Tenders, endorsed "Filling up at Mowlee Viaduct," must be delivered to the Agent not later than the 7th April 1869.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th March 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Sumachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Landed Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

Lot No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a gram shed, a servants' godown, six pig styes, a cow shed, a shed for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awdry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all requisite purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Matey's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.

PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras.

S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
and
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12 Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Vessels belonging to Her Majesty:—

Names.	Tonnage.	Wood or Iron.	Paddle or Screw.	Horse Power.	Maker of Engines.	Speed when Built. Speed.	Speed when Built. Half Speed.	Stowage of Coal.	No. of Days at Full Speed	No. of Days at Half Speed.	Length of Ship. Ft. In.	Width of Ship. Ft. In.	Armament.	Remarks.
Earl Canning	681 37/100	Iron.	Screw	150	Blackwood & Gordon.	36 Draft of	36 Water	200 „	12 ...	17 15	223 3 Feet	30 6 Light Deep.	None.	Built at Port Glasgow, by Robert Duncan and Company, in 1863.
Lord Elphinstone	651 28/100	Iron.	Screw	150	Blackwood & Gordon	36 Draft of	36 Water	200 „	12 ...	19 15	235 6 Feet	30 6 Light Deep.	None.	Built at Port Glasgow, by Blackwood and Gordon, in 1866.
Sir John Lawrence	571 19/100	Iron.	Screw	70	Rennie of London.	36 Draft of	36 Water	150 „	13 ...	16 14	204 6 Feet	28 0 Light Deep.	None.	Built in London, by Simpson and Company, in 1865.
These three Vessels originally cost Government Rs. 5,75,000.	Amount at which purchased by Government.													

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of all or any of the above Vessels will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, and will be opened at Noon, on Monday, the 1st day of April, 1869.

A deposit of 10 per cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid to the Bank of Bombay on the acceptance of the Tender, and the remainder on delivery of the Vessels and Stores.

Persons desirous of visiting the Vessels may do so on application to the Superintendent of Marine, from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander, I. N.,
Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of al Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do.	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs „	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits	Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do. do. do Trousers	„ 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings „ 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

- Hair Brushes.
- Nail Brushes.
- Tooth Brushes.
- Combs.
- Corn Plasters.
- Perfumery.
- Sponges.
- Sponge Bags.
- Flesh Gloves.
- Chest Expanders.
- Eau de Cologne.
- Violet Powder.
- Feeding Bottles.
- Court Plaster.
- Filters.

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S

LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR
PIANOFORTE MUSIC,
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

MOZART.		
Sonata in C major	5	0
Mozart's Sonatas for the Pianoforte, edited and fingered by Charles Halle		
No. 1 Sonata, in C	4	0
2 Sonata, in A, Op. 6, No. 2	4	0
3 Sonata, in F, Op. 6, No. 3	4	0
4 Sonata, in C	4	0
5 Sonata, in B flat	4	0
6 Sonata, in C	5	0
7 Sonata, in D	5	0
8 Sonata [illegible]	5	0
9 [illegible]	5	0
10 [illegible] or	5	0
11 [illegible]	4	0
12 [illegible] flat, Op. 63	5	0
13 Sonata, in E flat	3	0
14 Sonata, in F	4	0
15 Sonata, in F	3	8
16 Sonata, in C minor, Op. 11	4	0
17 Fantasie, in C minor, Op. 11	4	0
18 Sonata, in F	3	0
19 Sonata, in C	3	8
20 Sonata, in B flat	5	0
21 Sonata, in D	5	0
OSBORNE		
La Pluie des Perles, (20th edition)	3	0
OVERTURES.		
Auber ...... Fra Diavolo	3	8
Masaniello	3	0
Beethoven ...... Fidelio	2	0
Prometheus	3	0
Boieldieu ...... La Dame Blanche	3	0
Donizetti ...... Belisario	3	0
Herold ...... Zampa	3	0
Kreutzer ...... Lodoiska	2	0
Mendelssohn ...... Midsummer Night's Dream	4	0
Meyerbeer ...... Robert le Diable	3	0
Mozart ...... Don Giovanni	2	0
Le Nozze de Figaro	2	0
Il Flauto Magico	3	0
La Clemenza di Tito	3	0
Rossini ...... Babiere di Siviglia	2	0
Guillaume Tell	3	8
La Cenerentola	3	0
L'Italiana in Algieri	3	0
La Gazza Ladra	4	0
Othello	2	8
Simiramide	3	0
La Donna del Lago	3	0
Tancredi	2	0
Weber ...... Der Freischütz	3	0
Preciosa	2	8
Oberon	3	0
PRUDENT.		
Fantasia, (Lucia)	5	0
QUIDANT.		
Mazeppa Galop	3	0
RAVINA.		
La Violette	2	8
SCHULHOFF.		
Victoria Valse	3	0
Confidence	1	8
Chanson [illegible]ire	2	8
Chanson des Paysannes	2	8
Galop de Bravura	4	0
Carnival de Venise	4	0
Bohemian Airs	5	0
Impromptu Polka	3	0
Minuet and Trio, from Mozart's Symphony in E flat	2	0
STREICH.		
Les Hirondelles	4	0

DANCE MUSIC (Solos).

Quadrilles.			
Not for Joe	Marriott	4	0
Immenseikoff	„	4	0
Champagne	„	4	0
Original Caledonians		3	0
Agnes Sorel		2	0
Polkas.			
Not for Joe	Godfrey	3	0
Waltzes.			
Zoo	Parker	4	0
Dreams of the Ocean	Gungl	3	8
Les Dames de Seville	Schubert	3	0
Galop.			
Watch Cry	Montgomery	3	8
Corricolo	DeGrau	3	0
Jog along Boys	Marriot	3	0

VOCAL MUSIC.

English Songs.			
Rest Warrior, Rest	M. Kelly	2	0
Oh give me but my Arab Steed	Hodson	2	0
My little wife and I	Linder	3	0
Not a Drum was Heard.	Williams	2	0
Just before the Battle	Mother	2	0
Know'st thou the Land	Beethovan	3	0
&c.	&c.	&c.	
Comic Songs.			
Pretty Ballet Girl		3	0
Champagne Charlie		3	0
But of course its no business of mine		3	0
Not for Joe		3	0
Show me the Girl			
&c.	&c.	&c.	

LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTTISH BALLADS.

PIANOFORTE TUTORS BY VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH SONGS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, GUITAR, &c.

SELECTIONS OF OPERATIC AIRS, AND DANCE MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, CORNET, &c.

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above Music will be presented with a elegant Portfolio.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S

HOUSEHOLD WINES.

D. S. K. & Co. have just landed and cleared the first shipment of their HOUSEHOLD WINES, which have been selected by them from repeated sample shipments, and are guaranteed to be sound and (for the price) of exceptionally good quality:—

HOUSEHOLD SHERRY—Red Seal	Rs. 21	per doz.
Do Yellow Seal	19	„
HOUSEHOLD PORT	20	„
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Bottled by D. S. K. & Co. A light, sound, and really delicate Breakfast Wine	9	„

D. S. K. & Co. are introducing the above in conformity with the laudable spirit of retrenchment which now obtains; and have much confidence in inviting a trial.

The HOUSEHOLD CLARET is still in cask. Orders for it will therefore be registered and executed after a few days.

5 Elphinstone Circle, March, 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Koussein.
Curare.
Propylamine: said to be a specific for Gout.
Bichloride of Methyline.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Collodium Vesicans.
Ul. Gynocardia (Chaulmogra Oil).
Liquor Chirettinæ (Kemp), one drachm equal to five ounces Infusum Chirettæ. The best preparation extant.
Eye Douches, Hanging and Elastic.
Pessaries, Hodges', Greenhalgh's, and India Rubber.
Atkin's Clinical Thermometers.
Cassella's Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.
Do. New Mercurial Minimum Thermometer.
Rain Guages.
Throat Syringes.
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft.
Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Magnesium Wire.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
March, 1869. Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

and only by

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

for
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubicil)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
„ 2 Do. Do.
„ „ Chergot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiry for Old Bombay Banks and Port Cannings. Several Old Bombay Bank shares changed hands at different rates, between Rs. 108 and Rs. 110.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nom. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	845
	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
150,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Pet[illegible]	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1040
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 ⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent	108 to 108½
Four per cent	94 nom.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, [illegible]
Bar Silver	,, [illegible]
Gold Leaf	,, [illegible]
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, [illegible]

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH 1869.
Per Candy.

NEW.

Oomrawuttee Akote		282 to 283
Hinganghat		288 to 290
Broach	N.G.	280 to 282
Do.	M.G.	290 to 293
Veeravul		[illegible] to 265
Khandeish Bursee		275 to 277
Dhollera Bhownuggur		282 to 284
Vingorla		260 to 265
Dharwar, Sawginned		300 to 305

Ready sales 3,700 candies. Market rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

FitzGerald, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on medical certificate, from Hingolee.
Evans, Captain, 38th Regiment, on private affairs, from Sealkote.
Vivian, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Nowshera.
Goldie, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.
Boller, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from ———.
Fuller, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Butler, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Marriott, Colonel, Secretary to Government, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
White, Lieutenant, 77th Regiment, to join, to Agra.
Mackey, Quarter Master, 106th Regiment, to join, to Umballa.
Hancock, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to London.
Gardiner, Lieutenant, 14th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hodgson, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to the Neilgherries.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 30th March, 1869.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for March 1869 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payment will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Saturday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 6th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Thursday, the 8th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or Marine Battalion.)
On Saturday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Tuesday, the 13th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Friday, the 16th, Ordnance Department.
On Monday, the 19th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Tuesday, the 20th, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon C.B.,
Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 29th March, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, Staff Assistant Surgeon Morgan, at present doing duty with the 2nd Queen's, is directed to report himself for duty at the Hospital, General Depot, as a temporary arrangement.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Poona, 24th March 1869.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

1st Battalion 23rd Foot.—Captain T B Hackett, V.C., from 22nd April to 22nd December 1869, in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

1st Battalion 8th Foot.—Lieutenant M. Stourton, to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board. This Officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Lieutenant W. Mackie, 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to a Hill station in medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant S. H. Barnes (26th N. I.) 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, March 27.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence to Europe for 15 months, on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr. W. Abbey, Civil Medical Officer of Mergui, British Burmah, with effect from the date of his departure per steam ship "Candia" which was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th January 1869.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. Lane, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 8th instant.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. St. George Tucker to resign the Civil Service from the 1st instant.

Mr. J. W. Mirfield, Officiating Solicitor to Government, made over charge of his office to Mr. S. E. Collis on the 15th instant.

R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL D., Director of Public Instruction in Berar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. Wodehouse, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Doctor Sinclair, or until further orders.

Mr. E. A. Mumford, Inspector of Police, Roy Bareilly District, officiated as District Superintendent of Police, Roy Bareilly from the 11th January to the 10th March 1869, both dates inclusive.

The Reverend W. D. Cowley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Reverend F. C. Viret, who has completed a service of fifteen years as Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from the 1st proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. G. Thomson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Mysore Commission, returned to his duty from sick leave to Europe, arriving at Bombay on the 7th ultimo, and at Bangalore on the 23rd idem.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. A. DeFabeck, of the Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted 24 days' privilege leave of absence, from the 2nd January 1869, and a further term of 66 days' privilege leave, from the 10th February 1869, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the latter.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. W. Osborne, C. B., Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted leave of absence to Bombay for 20 days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board in that Presidency.

Mr. George O'Donnell, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted preparatory leave of absence, from the 16th February to the 1st current. Mr. O'Donnell availed himself on the 2nd instant of the sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 126, dated 11th ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Taylor, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. W. Clark, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. B. A. Fink, Officiating Deputy Accountant General Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Controller of the Money Order Office, Calcutta.

Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, M. D., received charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint from Mr. F. W. Peterson, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent joined the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. S. Jennings joined the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

Mr. J. L. Lushington made over charge of the office of Accountant General, Bombay, to Mr. C. E. Chapman on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

Mr. H. D. Sanderman is appointed a Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bengal during the absence from Calcutta of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Anthony, an Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is appointed First Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and promoted to the Fourth Class of the Financial Department, vice Mr. W. W. Crawford, deceased.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton, an Assistant in the Fifth Class of the Financial Department, is transferred from the office of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India to that of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed to officiate in the Fifth Class of the Financial Department as an Assistant in the Office of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Captain (Brevet Major) H. H. Gough, C. B., V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, in Government General Order No. 339 of the 19th March 1869, is cancelled at his own request.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Lordship's Personal Staff, during His Excellency's stay in Camp at Umballa:—To be Extra Aides-de-Camp. Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. C. Amherst, of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade. And Captain H. M. Bengough, of the 77th Foot.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel C B. G. Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant George Marley, (Unattached), having been declared by a Medical Committee to be permanently disqualified for further service and having served the prescribed periods, is permitted to retire on a pension of five shillings per diem, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 322 of the 6th June 1851, with permission to reside and draw his pension in England.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Captain Charles Ellison Bates, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Meerut, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major William Sheffield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, of the General List, Infantry, District Superintendent, of Police, Bengal is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, of the General List, Bombay Infantry, Quarter Master, 11th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant Frederick Jervis Home, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Agra Canal Division, Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Dunbar, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 11th March 1869, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, of the 19th Foot, and Ensign E. C. Elliston, of the 58th Foot, candidates for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement.

The services of Assistant Surgeon A. Cameron, M. D., of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in Government General Order No. 338 of the 15th April 1864, will again have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency.

Colonel H. K. Burne, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Bacon, 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

The services of Lieutenant W. M. Story, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Sikh Infantry, are at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following Order issued by the Government of Bombay is republished for general information:—

No. 183, dated 4th March 1869.—Claims to Abyssinian Donation Batta which may be preferred by officers and men of the late Expeditionary Force now in England, should be preferred on the India Office, duly supported by the following declaration from individual officers:—

"I, ——————————hereby declare that am entitled to (6) six months' donation batta as a ——————in the ——————————lately serving with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force at the rate of Rs.————per mensem, and that I have not received the same, either in my own person, or through my agents in India; and I engage to refund any sum which may be issued to me erroneously in consequence of payment being made at the India Office in anticipation of the receipt of the usual rolls from India."

All claims for payment in India should be preferred, duly vouched, before 31st May 1869, and any neglect of this order, except in cases where compliance can be proved to have been impracticable, will be held sufficient reason for negativing future claims.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Captain G. Marriner, of the 58th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment in succession to Major E. Bowles who vacates his appointment in the Brigade Staff on promotion.

Inspector General of Hospitals William Abbott Green, of the Medical Department, Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum with the additional pension of £350 under the provisions of paragraph 36 of Government General Order No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, with effect from the 31st March 1869.

The following orders of the 13th March issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Confirming, as a provisional measure, the Regimental Order issued to the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 1st March 1869, directing Lieutenant H. de P. Rennick, Wing Subaltern, and Officiating Adjutant, to act as Second in Command, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure of Captain H. A. Justice, Second in Command, on preparatory leave to Bombay.

Confirming the Hingolee Station Order, dated the 27th Feburary 1869, directing Assistant Surgeon C. E. McVittie, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to assume medical charge of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, No. 2 Battery and Details, in addition to his own duties, consequent on the departure of Surgeon J. G. Reed, M.D., on preparatory leave to Bombay.

Granting Captain C. J. O. FitzGerald, Second in Command, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's preparatory leave to Bombay from the 25th March 1869, or date of departure, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Corps of Guides.

Captain J. W. McQueen, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, vice Captain F. H. Jenkins appointed Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Captain W. Snow, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Captain J. W. McQueen.

Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon, Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Infantry (now on furlough), to be Wing Officer, vice Captain W. Snow.

Lieutenant A. J. D. Hawes, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon, or until further orders.

With reference to the Notification issued from the Home Department, No. 174, dated 19th instant, the services of Lieutenant Colonel M. Thomson, of Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Bijnore, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Harry Commelin Rowcroft, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjab, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Harvey Tuckett Duncan, of the Madras Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, British Burmah, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Major J. Bleaymire (Lieutenant Colonel in 104th Foot), retired, Infantry (Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F.) to be Lieutenant Colonel from February 6, 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. J Hicks (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.

Major C. Clark (104th Foot), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain D. W. Becher (104th Foot), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to be Major, Lieutenant Edmund Richard Cox, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from January 29, 1869, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Ripley (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Major (Brevet Colonel) G. W. G. Green, C. B., (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., Captain C. H. Cantor (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to rank from February 6, 1868, in the room of Major J. Bleaymire (104th Foot, retired), promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Harris (104th Foot), Infantry, Major J. F. Campbell (Staff Corps), deceased, Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., Captain T. N. Walker (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to rank from Feb. 6, 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel A. Robinson (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.

Captain H. Spalding (104th Foot), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to rank from Feb. 9, 1868, in the room of Captain A. L. Douglas (104th Foot) deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. W. G. Green, C. B. (Staff Corps), Infantry, Major A. Paterson (Staff Corps) Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., Captain Henry Vansittart Riddell, Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to rank from June 8, 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Morgan (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Campbell (Staff Corps), deceased, Infantry, Major A. Elderton (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., Captain W. H. Brind (104th Foot), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to rank from June 8, 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel F. P. Layard (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Paterson (Staff Corps), Infantry, Major C. Clark (104th Foot), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., Captain H. P. Evans, (104th Foot), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to rank from November 1, 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Hire (Staff Corps) removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Elderton (Staff Corps), Infantry, Major W. C. Hamilton (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., to rank from November 1, 1868, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bristow (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed 30 days' subsidiary leave to Bombay, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. H. C. Cotton is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Captain J. M. Williams, Madras Infantry, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Mysore.

Mr. J. Bennett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Port Blair.

Mr. R. H. Trotter, Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, and transferred from Hyderabad to Oudh, vice Lieutenant Beckett.

Lieutenant B. A. Trevor, R.E., Deputy Controller, is appointed to officiate as a Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, and transferred from Bengal to Hyderabad, vice Mr. Trotter.

The services of Captain W. J. Seaton, Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in view to his officiating as Conservator of Forests in that Province, vice Mr. H. Leeds, proceeded on sick leave.

Lieutenant W. Stenhouse, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in that Province, during the absence of Captain Seaton, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India, to serve as a 4th Class Executive Engineer on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 18th February 1869.

HIGH COURT.

The Chief Justice has appointed Mr. C. J. Wilkinson to be Official Trustee of Bengal during the absence of Mr. C. S. Hogg from Calcutta, to have effect from the 6th December 1867, on which day he took charge of the office.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 10th March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty:—

5th Lancers.—Cornet Alfred Bissel Harvey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harenc, admitted a probationer for the Staff Crops. Dated 5th March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon Major J. T. C. Ross, F. R C. S., Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, to officiate as Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, with effect from the 15th instant, vice White, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Assistant Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th instant, vice Ross.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant M. C. Smith, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Hill, appointed acting 2nd in Command. Dated 5th March 1869.

(This cancels his appointment of Acting Adjutant, and that of Captain and Adjutant A R. Chapman to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer. G. O. C. C. page 77).

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. E. Harenc, 5th Lancers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Adamson, appointed 1st Squadron Subaltern. Dated 5th March 1869.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—The appointments published in General Orders of the 30th of October, and 4th of November last, in succession to Captain O. J. Chalmers, are cancelled; and the following are substituted:—

Captain R. B. Graham, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Chalmers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 5th March 1869.

Cornet H. S. Williamson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Graham. Dated 5th March 1869.

Lieutenant E. S. Neave, 21st Hussars, from officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, in the 11th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Williamson. Dated 5th March 1869.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Ensign G. L. R. Richardson, 38th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Sartorius officiating as 3rd Squadron Officer. Dated 5th March 1869.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. C. Greenaway, officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant vice Palmer, who vacates on promotion. Dated 5th March 1869.

Lieutenant D. M. Strong, and Squadron Subaltern, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Greenaway. Dated 5th March 1869.

Ensign F. W. Saunder, from 2nd Squadron Subalterns 18th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Strong. Dated 5th March 1869.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. S. Neave, from officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 5th Bengal Cavalry to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern vice Saunders transferred to the 10th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 5th March 1869.

4th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. H. A. Quinet, from 2nd Wing Subaltern, 12th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern vice Palmer, appointed to another situation. Dated 5th March 1869.

9th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. A. Price is confirmed in the appointment of Quartermaster, vice Rowband permanently appointed to the Commissariat Department. Dated 5th March 1869.

Lieutenant R. F. Fortescue, late 34th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Price. Dated 5th March 1869.

10th Native Infantry.—Captain W. F. Bartleman is permitted to retain the Adjutancy, on promtion. Dated 6th March 1869.

26th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. C. Wyllie, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 29th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Cotton, who has been permitted to rejoin the 21st Hussars. Dated 5th March 1869.

40th Native Infantry.—Captain H. Z. Darrah, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Morton, obtained furlough. Dated 6th March 1869.

42nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel M. Thomson, Bengal Infantry, to officiat as Commandant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel Rattray. Dated 8th March 1869.

Bhagsoo Convalescent Depot.—Captain J. Baley, 7th Hussars, to be Commandant. Dated 6th March 1869.

The Umritsur station order, dated the 22nd December last, appointing Lieutenant A. T. Robson, 92nd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff, as a temporary measure, and till a qualified Officer is available, in the room of Captain G. T. Halliday, proceeded on leave, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th March 1869.

With reference to G. G. No. 251 of 2nd instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings:—

Major General W. F. Beatson, Bengal Infantry, to the Sirhind Division, in the room of Major General A. M. Becher, C B.

Major General P. Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to the Allahabad Division.

Major General J. Travers, V. C., Bengal Infantry, to the Meerut Division, temporarily.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. E. Eliot, Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Smith appointed to another situation. Dated 12th March 1869.

16th Native Infantry.—Colonel C. A. Barwell is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant, vice Germon, who has exceeded the limit of 24 months' furlough. Dated 12th March 1869.

26th Native Infantry.—Captain A. Fitzgerald is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on his promotion to Captain. Dated 12th March 1869.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the 19th Foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of their regiment specified:—

Captain A. M. Handley, and Lieutenant W. G. W. McClintock, 1st battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant G. Best, (B Battery, A Brigade) to Bombay, from the 15th March to the 15th April, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Captain G. E. Logan, to England, via Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

3rd Hussars.—Cornet H C. Tyler, to England, via Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

16th Lancers.—Captain G. W. H. Riddell, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

21st Foot, (2nd Battalion).—Captain A. G. Hazlerigg, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. W. Burr, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain J. R. Harvey, to remain in England, from the 13th June to the 31st December, on private affairs, in extension.

Captain F. S. Terry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Lieutenant W. G. Thomas, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

26th Foot.—Major S. Hackett, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 13th March, and to England, on private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

37th Foot.—Captain H. Stewart, (Aide-de-Camp to Major General Beatson,) to Calcutta, from the 26th February to the 26th March, to appear before a Medical Board.

82nd Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Waters, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

93rd Foot.—Major W. McBean, V.C., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant C. W. S. Lowndes, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage if required.

Staff Corps.—Captain A. Battye, (Wing Officer 2nd Goorkha Regiment,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Captain T. R. D. Bingham, (officiating 2nd in Command and 2nd Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major R. K. Buckell, (in medical charge of 16th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. per ton
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 15s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Hilda	Dederichs	Stockholm, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Meta	Hyslop	Java.
	Shahool Hamid	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Mic Mac	Robinson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Melbourne, Syngton, to Liverpool.
Ship Birkby, Garrett, to Falmouth and Havre.
Ship British Consul, Garratt, to Liverpool.
Ship Landwursten, Baker, to Kurrachee.
Ship Catherina, Visman, to Penang and Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Berbice, to Havre.
Brig Alice, to Penang.
Ship Glencora, to Liverpool.
Ship Unrivalled, to Liverpool.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.
JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

READY THIS DAY AT NOON,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

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Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
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Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FRY—March 20th, at Trevandrum, Travancore, the wife of Walter Fry, Esq., Residency Surgeon, Travancore, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

ALL eyes are now turned on the striking ceremonial at Umballa, and active brains are beginning to estimate the probable result. After bringing the Ameer so deep into the land, at such risk to himself, and after making much of him—not more indeed than hospitality and dignity demanded, but still much—Shere Ali cannot be sent empty away. The prolonged festivity and serious interludes must have practical results of some manifest and potential kind. The mere light of Lord Mayo's smiling and hearty countenance is not enough for the support of one who rules the rough and ready tribes beyond the Khyber and the Suleiman mountains. Over Shere Ali the blandishments of the famous French cook will have no influence, and the memory of his magnificent reception, though pleasing and titillating, is of such stuff as dreams are made of. He must have, we must have something practical as the outcome of the splendid political chemistry exhibited at Umballa for the past week.

What result is most likely, if not most expedient, political forecast may be tasked to determine. The "great wits" have already "jumped" to the conclusion that this week will see our fortunes and future intimately bound up with the fortunes and future of the Afghans. The seers already see a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance looming in the near distance, if not ready to leap above the political horizon. Perhaps they are not far wrong in their guesses. In addition to a treaty of the risky nature indicated, they see also an annual subsidy—a fresh leak established in the imperial revenue. Going beyond this point, it is logically surmised that a Resident or Minister at Cabul would follow in sequence to the treaty, and some definite stipulations respecting the extent and integrity of the Afghan dominions. But if we go so far, we enter not on an absolutely new line, but on a striking modification of the far-famed policy of "masterly inactivity." We shall stand on a fresh footing in relation to our western neighbours; we shall threaten Persia; we shall indirectly take up the challenge which Russia, by pushing on towards the boundaries of Shere Ali's Kingdom, has unmistakeably thrown down. The risks of this diplomatic assumption of new duties and new obligations are as great as they are manifest; but, and the comment is trenchant, these risks should have been thought of before Shere Ali was allowed to depart from Cabul. Perhaps they have; reason hints that they must have been maturely measured and anxiously weighed. We do not object to risks where the stake is worth playing for; not can a great power, like this Eastern domain of the British Empire, hope to live without incurring risks of more sorts than one. Moreover danger is good for rulers situated as we are, owing our very life to vigilance, to hardihood, to strong organization, to wisely-contrived combinations. No state can live, like the ostrich, with its brain-pan and visual organs buried in a fatuous self-complacency, and British India least of all. But, we repeat, the risks should be recognized, prepared for, parried, as far as may be by anticipation.

Should the Supreme Government have entered into the suggested engagements we have surmised, it will surely become more than ever desirable and expedient that Sind should be annexed to the Punjab, and the whole frontier subjected to the sway and direction of one sagacious, energetic, and watchful man, acting of course, in the main, on the basis of an imperial policy laid down by the Viceroy and his advisers. The frontier will need perpetual attention. Many will say that now is the time to bring under the iron control of the British Government those truculent and restless tribes who fringe it with disturbance and frequently break out into open war. They may say that the tameless borderers can now be crushed between the Afghan on one side and the Briton on the other. They will point to an improved military frontier, to a fresh nursery ground for superb fighting regiments, to the substitution of an industrious for a predatory population along a line of eight hundred miles. The prospect is enchanting, but before it is realized, would it not be as well to remember that a disturbed frontier is not absolutely without advantages; that perhaps it would not be so unwise as the lovers of symmetry imagine it is, to leave the frontier alone. It is a fact that we have a large and, but for these frontier troubles—for costly Abyssinian Expeditions are rare—an absolutely unemployed army. It is a fact that frontier raids and their consequences furnish a little real military work now and then; and it may be doubted whether the effects on discipline and soldiership do not more than cover the cost. The French find Kabylia and the desert a fine school of arms, and we question whether our mountain frontier is much worse. It may also be asked whether, *pace* the philanthropist, it *is* so extremely desirable as they make it appear that the Native and European armies should be left absolutely without the chance of employment on active service, and should be shut up in a sort of ring fence quite safe from all menace even of danger. Some day a period of supreme trial may arrive, and then we may lament that our weapon of defence and offence had not been better tempered in the fire. These considerations, we submit, should not be excluded from the purview of those who have to decide what shall be done with the frontier.

GENERAL JOMINI is dead, and another link which connected the present with a turbulent past has snapped. The mention of his name carries the military student far back into the era of chronic wars, when the French people fought with Kings for existence, and a French Emperor of Italian race fought Europe to found, for his own aggrandisement, an Empire of the West. But it carries us still deeper into the past, for Jomini not only recorded the warfare in which he took part, drawing therefrom the lessons of experience, but he narrated the campaigns of Frederick and sought to turn them to the same account. Of his existence, apart from his writings, there is little to be said. He was a French-speaking Swiss, born when Napoleon and Wellington were ten years old; and, following the genius of his countrymen, he first served with the French who had possessed themselves of Switzerland, and afterwards served with the Russians. He went over to their camp, however, before the tide turned against his hero Napoleon, but like Moreau, he was present at some of the great battles of 1813, on the staff of Alexander, and he subsequently had the privilege of training, not to much profit, the military instincts of the Emperor Nicholas. But the great distinction of Jomini will always be his books. Without his garrulity and intolerable prolixity, he was the Folard of the nineteenth century, and like Folard he founded a school. Unhappily there is a little too much of the "bookish theoric" in the Swiss, as there was a vast deal too much in the clever and learned Frenchman. Nevertheless it will be long before the aspiring soldier will leave his Jomini to rot on the shelves. A man who had such great experience, coupled with lively intellect and the faculty of clear if not brilliant expression, could not fail to record much that will be perennially valuable to the historian and the soldier. Less, however, to the former than the latter; for Mr. Carlyle has tested his historical accuracy by patient untiring investigation, and has found it defective, perhaps untrustworthy, in what relates to Frederick; and certainly Jomini's Chapters on the campaign of 1815 are deficient in grasp, and are marred by flagrant errors in detail. Indeed he wrote too rapidly and superficially to rank high as a credible historian. The most remarkable work he composed was a Life of Napoleon, written throughout in the form of an autobiography, and consequently vicious and untrue from end to end. We are inclined to think that Colonel Hamley's "Operations of War" is an infinitely sounder and more useful work than the whole writings of Jomini, not only because it is based on correct principles, and composed with admirable method, but because it is more carefully and excellently written. Jomini retained to the last his interest in military questions. In his old age he published a striking tract on Tactics, and a letter of less mark on the Crimean War. In 1859 he was consulted by the Emperor Napoleon on the tactics best suited to the new small arms and rifled guns; and quite recently we have read somewhere a brief essay on the campaign of 1866 from the same fertile pen. He lived to be ninety years old, and few men have enjoyed more than he contemporary renown which, in his case, stretched back for half a century. He probably died at Brussels where, after quitting Russia, in 1855, he took up his abode.

H. E. the Governor sailed from Malabar Point at a late hour on Tuesday night on board the "May Frere," intending to proceed to Mahableshwur via the Bancote River and to return to Bombay after an absence of ten or eleven days.

HIS IMPERIAL ROYAL HIGHNESS ARCHDUKE Rainer of Austria has bonoured the following members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by appointing them to be correspondents of the Imperial Royal Museum for Arts and Industry at Vienna, of which the Archduke is Patron:—Reverend Dr. John Wilson, Dr. Bhau Daji, Consul A. C. Gumpert, and Professor F. Kielhorn of the Deccan College. Each of these gentlemen received a handsome Diploma, signed by His Imperial Highness.

THE Secretary of State, in a despatch dated 11th February, and addressed to the Governor General in Council, expresses his "concurrence" in the "judicious resolution" of the Government of India on the subject of municipal taxation and the levy of town duties. The resolution had been considered by the Secretary of State in Council.

WE observe that the Viceroy is to be accompanied by Lord Napier of Magdala, and attended by Colonel Strachey, Major Burne and Major Bourke, in visiting Saharunpore, Debra, Mussoorie and Hurdwar before proceeding to Simla. It is said His Excellency would not be sorry to see a tiger or two in the course of his tour. The Countess of Mayo was to go straight to Simla on the departure of the Viceroy and the Ameer from Umballa.

THE "Pioneer's" paragraph stating that Lady Leconfield, mother of the Countess of Mayo, had died, was incorrect. It will be seen from the London telegrams published to-day that it is *Lord* Leconfield who has died. The telegram conveying this intelligence to the Viceroy must have been transmitted with great rapidity. George Wyndham, first Baron Leconfield of Leconfield, in the East Riding of the County of York (so created 14th April 1859), was born 5th June 1787, and married 25th April 1815 to Mary Fanny, only daughter of the Rev. William Blunt, of Crabbett, in Sussex, which lady died suddenly, 23rd May 1863. Lady Mayo is the third daughter, and her venerable father was in the eighty-second year of his age at the period of his demise.

THE rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1869-70 has, we learn from the *Gazette of India*, been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at two shillings the rupee. The same rate of exchange is to be observed for that year in respect of officers' family remittances and effects.

ENSIGN H. MELLIS, H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, has been admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

ENSIGN M. MAYNE, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, has been admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

WE learn that Surgeon W. P. Partridge has been appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District, vice Dr. Broughton.

CAPTAIN J. O. FITZGERALD, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN H. S. V. FISHER, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner first class, Oude, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

THE following promotions in the Commissariat Department have been made, to have effect from 3rd February 1869:—Captain John Scott, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be Deputy Commissary; and Lieutenant William Goslin, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary.

WE are glad to learn that there are no new cases of cholera in Her Majesty's 58th Regiment at Allahabad, and that the present patients are all doing well.

A STATEMENT was recently made by *Indian Public Opinion* to the effect that Sir R. Temple had lately recorded a minute adverse to the Uncovenanted Officers of the Financial Department. The "Pioneer" has "good reason for believing the statement to have been absolutely without foundation."

IT has been ruled by the Government of India that the orders of the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th July 1868, do not apply to persons who may be, or had been discharged on reduction of establishment, before completing the prescribed period of service for a good service pension.

THE Government of India have decided that G. O. G. I. No. 83 of 21st January 1869, is applicable to British Medical Officers proceeding to England on the expiration of tour of duty in India, and who are not in receipt of Indian allowances. The charge of conveyance from the station at which they may be relieved to the port of embarkation, will, in such cases, be borne by the Indian Revenues, as also the cost of the passage thence by sea to England.

THE Secretary of State, in a despatch dated 11th February 1869, addressed the Governor General as follows:—"I have considered in Council your letter No. 462 of 7th December last, forwarding an application from the widow of the late Assistant Apothecary J. Wynne, of the Subordinate Medical Department at Bombay, to be allowed to come under the pension rules for that Department, published in General Order No. 550, dated 5th June last. Your Government recommend that the same retrospective effect (*viz.*, 1st January 1866) may be given to those rules in so far as regards Invalid and Retiring Pensions as was allowed in the case of the rules for the other Warrant Grades. I accede to your recommendation."

THE *Gazette of India* is till further notice to be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

THE Bishop of Victoria preached in Allahabad yesterday (March 28), and *though* a bishop (as the *Saturday Review* would say) preached admirably.—*Pioneer.*

COLONEL ROSS, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Commandant of the Kussowlie Depot *vice* Colonel Hardy, who will assume command of his regiment, the 21st Hussars.

THE amount of silver coined and examined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in February 1869 was as follows:—At Calcutta, Rs. 28,85,420; at Madras *nil*; at Bombay Rs. 42,98,715.

THE Governor General in Council has prescribed rules for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of the Income Tax Act. These rules are published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March.

BRIGADIER GENERAL G. BOURCHIER is transferred from Dinapore to the command of the Eastern Frontier Brigade, *vice* Major-General W. F. Nuthall, promoted. Colonel H. Milne will succeed to the Brigade command at Dinapore.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, the Governor General in Council has added to the situations specified in the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859 the appointment of Chief Inspector of Musketry as qualifying for the promotion of Lieutenant Colonels to the rank of Colonel in the Army.

A FATAL accident occurred on Tuesday night, the 23rd March, at Sirsoul, a small station about thirteen miles from Cawnpore, to a European passenger of the down train. The unfortunate man was intoxicated, and could not be persuaded to take his seat before the train started; but just when it was in motion he made a jump for the post-office van and, falling between the carriages, was cut in pieces by some of their wheels.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

A demonstration took place yesterday in Trafalgar Square in honour of Mr. Ernest Jones, but it proved a failure.

H. H. the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has qualified as a magistrate for the county of Suffolk.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, and the National Bank of India also a dividend of 6 per cent.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—Earl Wicklow, K. P.; Lord Leconfield, and General Jomini.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 13th inst. and the Calcutta Mail of the 9th inst. reached Suez yesterday.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 26TH MARCH.

The Senate has modified the Tenure of Office Bill, to permit suspension of officials, and not their removal.

[The telegram of the 27th, received on Monday, stated that the House of Representatives had rejected this modified Bill.]

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

THE Commission appointed to enquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay having submitted its report and accordingly been dissolved, the services of Major J. J. McLeod Innes, V. C., R. E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and the services of Mr. Maxwell Melvill are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.—*Gazette of India.*

UMBALLA.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

23RD MARCH.

THE troops have nearly all arrived here which are destined to take part in the approaching ceremony on the occasion of the meeting of the Viceroy and the Ameer of Cabul. The 4th Hussars and A troop Horse Artillery have come from Meerut, the 79th Highlanders from Delhi and Roorkee, the 41st from Subathoo, the 55th from Lucknow *en route* to the new hill station of Chukrata. Of native troops we have the 15th Cavalry (Lancers), the 2nd Goorkhas, the 15th (Loodianna Sikhs). The 40th N. I. have also now come. These in addition to the force already here, viz. the 21st Hussars, two troops R. H. A., 12th Native Cavalry, the 3rd Buffs, the 106th Light Infantry, and the 26th Native Infantry will make a very fair show at the durbar. All the new arrivals are under canvass, and a very moist time they have had of it, as we have had severe thunderstorms, with deluging rain, turning the camping ground into a temporary lake. The other night the camps of the Buffs and 41st were fully a foot under water in all the tents—not very pleasant; however the ground drys up in a wonderfully short time, six or eight hours, turning a lake into a dusty plain. These thunderstorms have made the weather quite cool, in fact almost cold, except quite in the middle of the day, when the sun's rays make themselves felt. The rain has caused a great improvement in the appearance of the station, making all the trees and grass green and bright. The maidan on which the camps are pitched has now a very imposing appearance. At one end and at right angles to the camp of the troops are now pitched the camps of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief. The white canvass of the tents stands out in bold relief against the green woody country immediately in rear, while the landscape is bounded by the mighty Himalayas, whose towering peaks clad in their eternal snow are clearly discernible. Sir W. Mansfield is here now: he arrived on the 19th. The troops have been out every second morning for the last ten days (when the weather admitted of it) under the command of General Beatson, who commands the Sirhind Division. He handles troops well, above an average. All look particularly well. The A troop (the chesnut troop) R. H. A. are as nearly as possible perfect. The 41st and 55th, especially the latter, are magnificent battalions; the 55th is remarkably good as to the physique of the men. The Buffs also are very good. The 79th are very imposing looking, still retaining the feather bonnet, which is beyond all doubt a very handsome head-dress. The Cavalry look well but do not move quite so rapidly as they might (that is, the European Cavalry). However the ground is very trying and dangerous for Cavalry. Of the native regiments the Loodianah Sikhs are a very fine looking body of men—and the Goorkhas look very soldier-like and ready. Several Rajahs have come in and have brought in considerable numbers in their train. "Putteala" and "Gun" are here. I have not heard the names of any other Rajahs. They have brought in some very fine elephants. "Putteala" has quite a small army with him. We expect the Ameer in to-morrow and Lord Mayo on Saturday.

A LEVEE announced to be held, on behalf of Her Majesty, by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, at St. James's Palace, on Friday, the 19th March, was postponed until Saturday, the 3rd of April next, at two o'clock.

IN regard to the present position of the Armenian Mission which visited Abyssinia for the purpose of attempting to effect the liberation of the captives the *Times* has been authorised in stating that as soon as information in regard to their distressed condition reached this country Lord Clarendon instructed Her Majesty's agent and consul-general in Egypt to take such steps as might seem to him desirable for the relief of the members of the mission.

POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

30TH MARCH.

AT this season of the year, when the hot weather has set in, and those of us whom business compels to remain at our posts, are obliged to make the best we can of this trying climate, the hot winds—so disagreeable even to people who have been long in the country—commence about noon, and continue, I may say, until sunset. The days are gradually lengthening, and the heat continues as long as the sun is up; but with all these drawbacks, the climate of this part of the Deccan is healthy. The station of Poona will, however, in a year or two hence, be much improved by the supply of one desideratum—*a good water supply.* You have doubtless heard of Colonel Fife's scheme to bring in water from the Kurukwusla valley, which is not [illegible] the hill fort of Singhur; and although [illegible] of such a gigantic undertaking as furnishing water to a town containing a hundred thousand inhabitants, from a distance of some fifteen miles, will indeed be enormous, yet there can be no doubt that when a water tax is introduced by law, and we get our supply of the element from the iron pipes, and do away with the bheestie and his leather pukhals, the thing must pay—however remote the prospect may be. Sir Bartle Frere, with that foresight that characterized many of his public acts, perceived the difficulty of keeping up a good supply of water, and how unsatisfactory it was to be dependent entirely on the waters of the Moota and Moola rivers, which join together at the railway bridge over the latter stream. Some ingenious persons have now discovered that the Bund (known as Jamsetjee Bund) is constructed *below* the city, instead of above it, and therefore whatever impurities may be carried down the stream caused by people washing their clothes, must accumulate at the Bund, there being in the hot season no outlet for the flow of water. What is above stated about the place chosen for the Bund was also pointed out in Dr. Leith's report on the sanitary condition of Poona.

The station is rapidly emptying, every one who can get away being off to the hills in various directions—Matheran, Mahableshwur, Singhur, and Poorundhur. Houses at all these places are now in demand, although some at Singhur are still advertised "to let."

Since the departure of the Ven. Archdeacon to Sattara, we have had the Rev. Mr. LeFeuvre officiating at St. Paul's. He has, however, also gone, and our regular chaplain in future will be the Rev. Mr. Blunt, from Hydrabad. St. Mary's continues to be well attended. The Rev. Mr. Watson seems to be much liked, and his powerful extempore preaching is attractive. Nothing seems, however, to have been done in getting the organ. You will be suprised to learn that the project of getting one was mooted only eight years ago!

In various parts of Poona public buildings are springing up, and this appears to be the time selected for building towers; we have in course of erection the fine tower and spire of the Jewish Synagogue in the Civil Lines; the water tower near the Arsenal, and the new towers over the Financial offices. All these works, when completed, will be ornaments to this station;—and last, though not least, should be mentioned the new Legislative Council, to which a wing of fine proportions is being added. The new upper storied barracks, too, at Wanowree and Kirkee, on which the authorities are expending lacs of rupees, are making steady progress, and when completed must tend in a great degree to improve the health and comfort of a large body of European soldiers. A draft of recruits for the 2nd Queen's arrived last night by special train.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROADS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure of occupying a bungalow on Malabar Hill, and with it the misery of driving through the Girgaum Bazaar morning and evening. May I ask if nothing can be done to improve the road? It is dangerous and a disgrace to the Municipality: every day springs are broken, so are horses' knees. The occupants of broughams find themselves left on the road, while the horses go on with the front wheels. Is the Municipality liable for such breakage?

I have noticed a feeble attempt at a reformation by the presence of four coolies, and two men to look at them, near Jaffer Sulliman's; but if the residents of Malabar and Cumballa Hill and Breach Candy have only those to look to for a better road, I fear that many months will elapse ere they can hope for any degree of comfort or safety in a drive to or from the Fort.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 31st March. MACADAM.

THE GAEKWAR AND HIS BROTHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to the article published in your to-day's issue from the *Indu Prakash*, it would seem that the Resident of Baroda, with the sanction of His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, presented to the imprisoned brother of the Gaekwar a paper, or Yadee, for signature, consequent upon which he might be released from an imprisonment which has already existed for nearly six years.

The conditions were as follows:—

1. "That the prisoner should give his brother, the Gaekwar, such respect as it is to be looked for from a *younger* brother towards his *elder* brother; and conduct himself *according to His Highness' advice!*

2. "That Mulharrao (the prisoner, on his release,) should keep no evil advisers by him, *and should any be found at any time to give him evil advice* His Highness the Gaekwar should *punish them according to law!*

3. "Should Mulharrao not conduct himself according to the above conditions he will be liable to *punishment according to law!*"—Gaekwar's law, I presume.

The report goes on to say Mulharrao refused to sign, and the consequence is, His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald *has ceased to take any interest in Mulharrao* and has *left him to his own fate.*—Dear Governor!

Can all this be true? Is it possible that a representative of Her Majesty has so stultified himself? For if he has interfered so far as is represented, is he not bound to point out to the Gaekwar that the conditions named are not consistent with the gentleness of an elder and magnanimous brother, such as the Gaekwar claims to be? That it is unreasonable to expect that any prisoner would, after six years' imprisonment without any trial, accept his release on the understanding that he might at any time be again incarcerated, if he refused the Gaekwar's advice to put suet in his soup, or if found surrounded by pick-pockets or other questionable characters only too ready to appear unbidden in the presence of men they fancy they can cheat and rob?

These conditions, we are told, are "very mild and *reasonable!*" "bearing in mind the charge for which Mulharrao remains a State prisoner." What is the charge? I am told a trumped-up story which could be refuted at once if the prisoner (heir to the throne of his gentle and considerate brother) was only allowed a fair trial; but that it appears cannot be!

I wonder what will be said to our Governor's attitude in this matter when it comes to be discussed in Parliament, where, I am told, ere long it is to be enquired into.

What will a British public say when such a man as John Bright quotes it as one of the little incidents in the governance of a vast territory, that an enlightened gentleman sent out to represent Her Britannic Majesty allows a man, subject to British rule and solemn treaties, to incarcerate his brother and heir to a throne without trial—and declines to insist on his release because he wont promise to render himself liable to imprisonment again at the option of such a magnanimous ruler?—Yours, &c.,

INDIGNANT.

March 31 st 1869.

CAPTAIN TYLER, of the Royal Engineers, has arrived at Brindisi, for the purpose of inspecting the harbour on behalf of the British Government. He is also to inspect the railway from Brindisi to Susa.

MR. CARDWELL has proposed that the Queen's prize should be shot for at Wimbledon with the Snider breech-loader, but the Council of the National Rifle Association have declined the offer.

PREACHING COMPULSORY.—It appears that the vast majority of those who go to church (and those who do not would scarcely be attracted by the absence of the sermon) notwithstanding their constant complaints of its length and dulness, would rather be preached at than not. And this not merely in county villages, where the long service helps to while away the Sunday and where the sermon really is the chief means of instruction to the labouring poor, but in the churches in London and other large towns, nay even with what may be presumed to be the most intellectual congregations. A singular taste, undoubtedly; yet such we are assured—and our own observation certainly confirms the assurance—is the result of clerical experience. A service where it is known that there will be no sermon is invariably worse attended, where there is no musical attraction to compensate, than one where the usual routine is punctiliously followed. Possibly this arises in great measure from force of habit and dislike of innovation in all matters connected with religion. But in whatever way accounted for, the fact, we apprehend, is indisputable, and this being so the clergyman is in a manner compelled to preach whatever may be his qualifications, or the lack of them; and surely if you force a man, or rather a large body of men, to do a thing which it is very far from being easy to do properly, and for which many or most of them have no special aptitude, it is somewhat unreasonable to make it a matter of reproach that they, or a great many of them, don't do it well. For that is in truth what it amounts to.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

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THE VICEROY AT UMBALLA.

THE Viceroy, says the "Pioneer," was received at Umballa with truly viceregal state on Saturday morning. His Lordship arrived at 5 A.M., took refreshment, and dressed at the Railway Station, and then, mounting his horse about 7 o clock, proceeded at the head of a brilliant suite at walking pace towards the camp. The troops, augmented by some contingents from Native States, formed a street the whole way from the railway station to the camp—a distance of more than two miles. The sight was magnificent. Grand preparations were made for the Reception Durbar of the afternoon, and it was in fact truly splendid. More than a thousand persons attended. Lord Mayo's manner is said to have been the perfection of courteous dignity—"he looked every inch a king." The Countess of Mayo was not present.

AN [illegible]HAN VIEW OF THE VISIT OF [illegible] AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN.

AZEE[illegible] ([illegible] DEAR) BROTHER,—By the beard of the Prophet, I swear these Angreze people are wonderful! Since we reached Peshawur I have been immersed in the sea of wonder, and my intellectual tablet is covered with pictures that can never be obliterated. Everything is so different to Cabul! Where do all these white faces come from? One tribe of these Kafirs are called Hill men, and they play a wonderful musical instrument—a water carrier's bag filled with air! These men do not wear pantaloons, because they are *poor* and cannot afford to get them—even the *officers* have not got them! The Angreze Government, however, feed these men well, for I never saw such stout legs. Have all the English soldiers such legs? These bare-legged Kafirs were dreadful men in the Sepoy mutiny. We were not quite sure that they would not attack us and steal our pyjamas, but they were very civil. Some say they are the wives of the soldiers who were killed in 1857, but surely their women cannot be so powerful? Allah is great! Oh, what a fearful *engine* they have! It has hundreds of wheels. No horses draw it. It takes in as much water as would do for 500 elephants. Then they make a fire and boil the water. After the water boils it makes a noise that the devil would be afraid of—*Ibles* would be startled to hear that noise. Then a man turns a handle, and the birds of the air cannot go so fast! My heart was shrunk up, and I felt that this was magic. These are "rail gharees," and one of these engines draws 200 or more carriages. I swear by the Prophet that if 500 elephants were to draw against these they would be like one cannon behind a single elephant. Then these Kafirs fired cannons every time the "Lord of the Universe" (viz., the Ameer) halted. Then one "Bokkur" or "Bokharu" sahib (not the Russ) took the likeness of the "Embellisher of our Religion" (*i. e.*, the Ameer) by means of the sun. He hides his head and prays for a few seconds; then the sun comes down into a box, and prints the picture. No painter (*mussawir*) could draw like that. Then these Kafirs have the Telegraph (*tar-burkee*), which is lightning made up expressly by the Governor General, and put into "jams" (*i. e.*, jars). They send word to London and Calcutta in a few seconds. One keranee (Eurasian Feringhee) told me that when the Lord Sahib's boots are worn they put them on the wire at Calcutta in the morning, and the "karigur" (*i. e.*, maker) in London sends out a new pair in half an hour. All their powder and cannon balls come by this iron wire from Englistan. This is why they expend so much powder in salutes, I imagine. You will say Abdoolah is mad; but Allah knows I write the truth. Their ways are the ways of Ibles (*i. e.*, the Devil). They have guns without ramrods! They do all things in silence—the General Sahib gives an order and there is not a word. All their eyes are as one eye—all legs as one leg. The bird of my imagination begins to drop its feathers from awe. This country is "firdous" (heaven). These Kafirs would not care for the "Russ." They go at 30 koss an hour. They could demolish the Khyber pass by taking the Railway on the lightning wires. All they have to do is to hook up their Lord Sahib, Commander-in-Chief, and regiments to these wires; and after having taken their morning repast at Peshawur, the lightning would land them in Cabul half an hour after. Oh Allah is great and the dark deeds of "Shitan" are as nothing. I shall go to Mecca on my return to Cabul. I will shave off the hair of ignorance, and deposit myself in the corner of retirement for ever after, because Sadi has said—"There is much profit to be had on the ocean of life, but those who desire contentment must keep to the shore." I am now floating on the ocean of astonishment. Allah grant that the "bird of my reason" may not entirely leave its nest with mere addled eggs. God is our Hafiz (*i. e.*, protector).

—*Pioneer*. ABDOOLAH.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

A COPY of the following despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Stuttgart, to the address of Lord Clarendon, regarding the establishment of a through route from Ostend to Brindisi for the conveyance of passengers between London and India, has been sent by the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General:—

Stuttgart, the 26th January 1869.

TO LORD CLARENDON, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—In my No. 140 of December 1st last to Lord Stantley, I had the honor to report that it had been determined to hold a conference of railway officials at Florence in the early part of this year for the purpose of making arrangements for running direct trains between Brindisi and Ostend for the conveyance of passengers between London and India.

Baron Varnbüler, who, as my previous correspondence indicates, has the establishment of this route for the Indian traffic very much at heart, took advantage of a recent meeting at Stuttgart of German railway directors for settling tariffs of fares, &c., and over which His Excellency as Minister for Public Traffic in Wurtenburg presided, to bring forward for discussion the above subject, after due notice, so that the different railway officials should be properly instructed, in order that when the conference at Florence shall take place the arrangements for these trains on this side the Brenner might be found complete, and it should only remain to combine the same with those on the Italian side.

On the part of Prussia some difficulty was raised because of the refusal of H. M. G. to agree to the proposal that some portion at least of the Indian mails should be carried by this route; but Baron Varnbüler disposed of these with the valuable assistance of Count Usedane at Florence; and the meeting at Stuttgart with the object stated proved eminently successful.

The result of the meeting shortly has been that every arrangement has been made, down to the minutest details of time tables, fares, &c. Special carriages of more solid construction will be built so as to endure the wear and tear of uninterrupted travel from Brindisi to Ostend without change. Refreshment and sleeping carriages will form part of these special trains, very few and short detentions will take place on the whole route, and it is hoped that examination of baggage will take place any where between Brindisi and Ostend.

Count Usedane has obtained that the cross railway between Modena and Verona should be completed immediately, thereby shortening considerably the Italian portion of the route, and it is confidently expected that there will be a considerable gain of time as well as convenience over any other line.

Your Lordship will observe that by the step thus taken, very great progress has been effected towards the establishment of this valuable route, and that in particular the objection urged by the Post Master General (enclosure in Lord Stanley's despatch No. 5 of January 28th last) as to the difficulty of concluding agreements with the numerous German railway companies occurring between the two termini in case the Indian mails should be forwarded by this route, is thereby entirely set aside. Baron Varnbüler has, as he undertook, and as I reported in my despatch No. 94 of October 19th, 1867, to Lord Stanley, completed common arrangements to the minutest particulars with all the German railways, and there are the best prospects of these being agreed to on the Italian side.

However, in view of the objections entertained by the British Post Office authorities to the use of the proposed route for the Indian mails, Baron Varnbüler and the different German and Italian railways interested therein do not any longer consider it necessary to wait until those authorities should see reason to alter that opinion before establishing the through trains in question. These trains will, it is confidently believed, be established through the whole distance between Brindisi and Ostend in the course of the coming summer. The advantages of the passenger traffic, it is expected, will fully reimburse the different railway companies for their outlay, even without the mail conveyance, whilst the various countries through which the trains will pass will benefit in many ways indirectly by the same; and should the expectation be verified of the more speedy arrival of passengers by this route Baron Varnbüler entertains no doubt but that the British Post Office authorities will ultimately see the advantage of forwarding the Indian mails likewise by the same.—I have, &c. G. J. R. GORDON.

THE Secretary of State has permitted the following officers to return to duty:—

Lieut. G. Strahan, Bengal Engineers; Colonel E. E. Miller, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. E. W. Flint, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. L. F. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley, Bombay.

IN pursuance of the decision given by M. Gonet, examining Magistrate, in the affair of the poisoned bonbons, the *soi-disant* Count Siemiaskowski had been removed from the Mazas prison and locked up at the Prefecture of Police, at the disposal of the authorities. He has since received intimation of his expulsion from the French territory, and accordingly was removed by two agents who were to conduct him to the frontier.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to announce that, on the occurrence of a vacancy amongst the Inspectors General of Hospitals in the Indian Medical Service, and which is now about to take place on the coming retirement of Inspector General of Hospitals W. A. Green, notified in Government General Order No. 374 of this date, the appointment of a second Inspector General in Bengal will no longer be retained; and that the administrative Medical Staff as originally ordered and notified in Government General Order No. 901, dated 26th October 1866, will be adhered to.

His Excellency in Council has at the same time the satisfaction of notifying that, with the view of meeting the cases of those medical officers high in the department, whose prospects may be immediately affected by the above modification of present arrangements, Her Majesty's Government has consented to the grant, specially, of the additional pension of £350 a year in two cases, at intervals of five years each commencing from the date on which the second Inspector General is absorbed, to those of the Deputy Inspectors General, who may have served as such for five years, whom the Government of India may select, and the Secretary of State approve; the selection being made with reference to the professional ability and character which the officer may have displayed in the course of his career, specially in the administrative grade.

The General Order by the Government of India, No. 992 of 1867, is to be considered cancelled, and the duties of the Indian Medical Service will be carried on from and after the 1st proximo, as they were previous to the issue of Government General Order No. 269, dated 8th March 1867.—*Gazette of India*.

BUDGET-ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1869-70.

THE following resolution of the Government of India, in the P. W. Department, dated 19th March, refers to the report on the Budget-Estimate of the Public Works Department for 1869-70 by the Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 8th March 1869:—

"The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction the early date at which this report has been submitted.

"The tables appended to the report are as usual well arranged, and appear to afford all the information that can be desired in regard to the distribution of the public works grants for the period which they embrace *viz.*, six years, from 1864-65 to 1869-70 inclusive."

"The paragraphs of the report which appear to call for special notice are the following:—

"Para. 4.—The Government of Bombay should explain the necessity for providing so large a sum as £10,300 for the repairs of cantonment roads in that presidency

"Para. 9.—It is satisfactory to observe that, while the expenditure on public works in India is increasing year by year, the estimate for establishment charges for 1869-70 is proportionately less by 1 per cent. than that of 1864-65.

"Para. 11.—The attention of the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab is invited to the apparently large sums provided in their estimates for travelling charges. A careful check should be exercised over the expenditure against these items.

"Para. 18.—It seems desirable that a date should be fixed for the submission of the Local Fund Budget-Estimates, and there is apparently no reason why they should not be submitted on or about the same date as the imperial estimates; but before issuing any final orders on this point, the Governor General in Council would be glad to be favoured at an early date with an expression of the opinion of the several Local Governments and Administrations as to the most convenient time at which these returns may be furnished.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT LUCKNOW.

IT appears that the accident at the review at Lucknow—at which Lord Napier of Magdala was present—did not end fatally, as the *Pioneer* reported it had. We quote the following correct version from a newsletter in that paper:—

"The Artillery and Cavalry had formed up to gallop past. All being in readiness, C. Battery, Royal Hors Artillery, under the command of Major G. A. Wilkinson, leading, had just passed the close-order point when a most sad accident occurred, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

"One of the detachment horses of No. 5 subdivision fell, and the gun train being immediately behind dashed over the horse and rider, causing a tremendous crash, throwing down the gun train and drivers, but not until the gun had passed over the horse and rider which occasioned the accident, by the shock of which the gun and limber were turned over. The gunner who was riding the horse that fell first is severely injured, having his left leg broken just above the ankle, three fingers of the left hand smashed, and three ribs in the right side broken. His horse was killed on the spot. The leading driver of the gun, whose horse had to be shot on the spot, fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises; the centre driver received some severe bruises, particularly about the head, as also one of the limber gunners, both of whom are doing well, and will be fit for duty in a few days. The riding horse of the wheel driver was so severely injured that he had to be shot on the spot. By a miracle, however, the rider escaped without injury. There does not appear to be just blame attached to any one. The horse that caused the accident was a very spirited young Waler, and, almost unmanageable when excited; if once he got his head down, the rider was powerless in his management; in addition to which he was in the habit of throwing his body and legs into almost all kinds of attitudes, and it is supposed that he threw himself down by crossing his legs. The greatest praise is due to Major G. A. Wilkinson, the officer in command of the Battery, who set his men a most soldier-like example in getting the unfortunate gunners, limbers, and the drivers from under the horses and gun-carriage. Regardless of his own safety he worked away with a right good will in disengaging the harness, the horses plunging most furiously all the time. Great credit is also due to Assistant Surgeon Quinton, M. B., for his prompt attention to the sufferers, who are all going on well under his skilful care and treatment.

"This accident put an end to any further military display, and the troops returned to quarters a little before 8 o'clock.

"The man so seriously injured is named Salmon De Adams. He is much injured about the head, and generally shaken.

"Lord Napier,—who is the guest of General Beadle, and who in the most unpretentious manner drives about our station, looking up the various mementoes of 1857, and with much feeling recalls remembrances of gallant brethren in arms, many of whom were his own comrades in days of yore—would evidently be glad to prolong his stay, and see more of Lucknow and its worthies, who are consecrated both in memory and marble, but that Ameer Shere Ali *must* see the Abyssinian General. Hence we lose His Lordship just when we wished to see more of him ourselves, and when I am sure he was becoming greatly interested in Lucknow and its people. Lord Napier leaves to-morrow by an ordinary train, I understand, and will meet the Earl of Mayo at Cawnpore the same evening, accompanying the Governor General from thence to Umballa."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1867-68.

THE Governor General in Council observes that of the total grant of £7,319,604 assigned from Imperial Funds for expenditure on Public Works during 1867-68, £6,351,375 has been utilized, leaving a short outlay of £968,229 as follows:—

	Total grant.	Total outlay.	Short outlay.	Excess outlay.
	£	£	£	£
Military Works ...... Agricultural.	2,220,000	1,740,932	479,068	..
Ordinary	434,700	448,257	...	13,557
Extraordinary	668,900	219,256	449,644	...
Other Services	2,953,294	3,241,269	...	287,975
Bombay Special Fund	562,500	382,613	179,887	...
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways.	172,000	156,525	15,475	...
Loss by Railway Exchange	196,800	50,520	146,280	...
Punjab Northern State Railway ...	..	593	...	593
Income Tax Grant.	111,410	111,410	...	...
Total...	7,319,604	6,351,375	968,229	...

The only point that calls for special notice in reference to the expenditure of the year, is the excess outlay against the grant for services other than Military and Agricultural. Attention has already been drawn to this matter in the orders on the several Appropriation and Outlay Accounts, but the Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of impressing upon Local Governments and Administrations the absolute necessity of requiring that the expenditure be in future kept strictly within the limits of the Budget grant.

From para. 15 of the Report by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, it would appear that the whole of the accounts of expenditure incurred on Public Works by Civil Officers from Local Funds during 1867-68 have not been received, notwithstanding the instructions issued on the subject in Public Works Department Circular No. 36 of 1866, and the remarks made on the necessity for complete punctuality in the submission of these accounts in Public Works Department Circular No. 33 of 1868. The Governor General in Council deems it desirable to take this opportunity to again invite attention to the matter, and to impress upon Local Governments and Administrations the necessity for taking effectual measures to prevent delay occurring for the future in the submission of these accounts.—*Gazette of India*.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR will (says the *Broad Arrow*) shortly complete the course which it was intended he should go through at Woolwich, and will join the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade for service in Canada. This battalion, whose expected return home we recently announced, will therefore for the present remain in the Dominion.

CURRENCY NOTES LOST IN THE POST.

THE Governor General in Council has prescribed the following rules in respect of currency notes lost in transmission by the post:—

In ordinary cases of lost notes, the Currency Department registers notes reported to have been lost, and communicates by letter with the losers. In cases where the holders of notes knowingly disregard the Notification of Government making it compulsory to register letters, containing currency notes, payment for half notes lost under such circumstances should only be made as the law would oblige, *viz.*, at the counter of the Currency Office under the usual bond, and that the Currency Office should refuse to correspond regarding notes so lost, or to remit the amount as is done in ordinary cases.

In cases of entire notes lost in unregistered covers, which are sent to the post knowingly in disregard of the orders of Government, such losses should not be recognized by the Currency Department, and payment should be refused.

MYSORE.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following portions of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act viii. of 1859) shall have the force of law in the territories of Mysore:—Chapter i., sections 2, 3, 7 and 12. Chapter ii., except section 23. Chapter iii., except sections 26, 33, 67, 70, 71, 133, 150, 193 and the last clause of section 198; but the following portions of this chapter shall have no application to the Courts of Amildars, *viz.*, sections 74 to 96, and 180 to 182. Chapter iv., except sections 215, 274 and 283. Chapters v., vi. and vii.—The whole. Chapter viii., except sections 332, 339 and 358. Chapter ix.—The whole. Chapter x., except section 375.—Chapter xi. The whole. But this chapter shall have no application to the Courts of Amildars (or Assistant Superintendents.) His Excellency in Council further directs that Act xxiii., of 1861 shall have the force of law in the territories of Mysore, with the exception of the following sections, viz.:—sections 12, 27, 28 and 43, and so much of section 23 as follows the words "decisions of those Courts." In construing the Code of Civil Procedure and Act xxiii., of 1861 as applied to Mysore, the words "Sudder Court" shall be taken to mean "the Court of Judicial Commissioner"; and the words "the British territories in India" shall be read as "the territories of Mysore," and the "Collector" shall be taken to mean the "chief revenue officer of a district."—*Gazette of India*.

BOMBAY.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," for April, will be ready to-day at noon.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner of Bombay held 283 inquests from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

THE FORT POLICE COURT POOR BOX.—The Acting Chief Magistrate has the pleasure to acknowledge the sum of 200 rupees for the Fort Police Court poor box from a native shipper through Messrs. McDonald, Tweedie, & Co., and presents his best thanks for the same.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European line yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

THE MURDER IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES.—At the Girguam Police Court yesterday, Eruppa Chungappa was brought up on remand, and charged with having, on or about the 18th September 1868, murdered one Fuckeera, at Sunkram Peit, Talooka Ootoor, Zillah Mehduck, in the territory of His Highness the Nizam. The Magistrate adjourned the case till the 14th inst. and remanded the prisoner to jail.

THE NAWAB OF RADHUNPOOR.—A salute of eleven guns was fired yesterday evening on the occasion of the arrival at the presidency of His Excellency the Nawab of Radhunpoor. A detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. was furnished as a guard of honor under a native officer, at 4-45 P. M. yesterday evening at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Grant Road, to receive the Nawab.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Petersdorf	Unrath.
Overture	Die Zauberflote	Mozart.
Selection (Op.)	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Valse	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Selection (Op.)	Zampa	Herold.
Quadrille	Theresa	Godfrey.
Galop.........	Ueber Stock und Stein..	Faust.

INTERESTING POSTAL NOTICE.—From the 1st April a Receiving Post Office will be established at the Apollo Pier Shed. The letters there posted will be despatched daily to the General Post Office at 8 A.M., 12 noon, and 5 P.M. On the days of departure of the Mail steamer an additional despatch will be made at 2 P.M., independently of the after packet, which is kept open at the General Post Office till 3 P.M. Late letters for the English Mail will be taken at the Pier Post Office, from 2 P.M. and as late as 4-30 P.M. The full postage, including the usual fee of eight annas, must be prepaid on each cover. [By taking letters for Europe up till 430 P. M. at the Pier Post Office a considerable boon is conferred on the public.]

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Yesterday a case was called on for hearing in the Small Cause Court before Mr. Spencer, in which Captain Weaver, master of the ship *Queen of the North*, by his constituted attorney, Thomas Wilson, was the plaintiff; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company were defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 203-6-2, being the balance of freight for 1,988 tons and 8 cwt. coal, *ex the Queen of the North*, as per charter party at 25s. per ton. The defendants did not appear. The case for the plaintiff was proved, and the Judge gave a verdict in his favour for the full amount.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF THE HON'BLE BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY.—A heavy affliction has overtaken the Honorable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. His wife, Maneckbye, died at her family residence at Breach Candy on Tuesday night. The deceased lady had been ailing for about two days, but no danger to her life was apprehended. Her death was almost sudden. She was much respected in the Parsee community for her many excellent qualities; and her untimely death (she being only 42 years of age) has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Her funeral took place yesterday, and was most numerously attended.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 22nd Mar., to Saturday, 27th Mar. 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	2,664	2	4
House Rate	11,952	12	7
License Tax	424	8	0
Police Rate	7,879	13	10
Lighting do.	7,731	14	9
Water do.	3,019	5	3
Halalcore Cess	7,733	7	2
Market Fees	1,448	14	9
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	......		
Miscellaneous Fees	385	8	0
Fines and Penalties	437	8	0
Total Rs...	43,677	14	8

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31ST MARCH.

[Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.]

THEFT.—Abdool Fazal was charged with stealing four copper chatties, three pieces of wearing apparel, one gold finger ring, a silver ring, and eight rupees in cash, of the collective value of forty rupees, belonging to Balla Hoossein. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five months.—Abdool Shaik Islam, a vagrant, was sentenced to three months' hard labor, for the theft of an article of wearing apparel, belonging to Syad Mahomed Rujjub.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—31ST MARCH.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.]

THEFT.—Nuthoo Bhawoo, a buggy driver, was charged with stealing three rupees in cash, belonging to Salloo, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.—Gopinath Luxamon, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing a turban, worth Rs. 16, the property of one Luxamon Hurry, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

THE inhabitants of Tours were greatly astonished to see M. Patry, a retired banker of that town, and who has a handsome villa in the environs, dragged through the streets to prison. The rumour soon ran, and unfortunately turned out to be true, that he had killed his wife. Jealousy seems to have been the motive of the act, and there even appears some reason to think that he may have shot not at her but at a suspected lover. Madame Patry slept on the ground floor of the house. At ten in the evening the husband, hearing some one in the room, came downstairs from the first floor, with a gun in his hand, fired, and killed his wife on the spot. It is alleged that at the same moment a gentleman who had left her apartments passed through the garden, jumping over a ditch.

A EUROPEAN CONTRACTOR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

AT the Police Court yesterday, David Turnbull Stewart, a European contractor, was brought before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, on a charge of having escaped from legal custody. The prisoner had been apprehended by a sheriff's bailiff on the 21st of last month in execution of a warrant after judgment of the High Court. He managed, however, to escape from the officer, and, after considerable enquiry, had been apprehended at Point de Galle and brought to Bombay.

Mr. Cleary appeared to defend the prisoner, and Mr. Manisty on behalf of the sheriff.

Mr. Clearly addressed the Court at some length, holding that neither the English law nor the Penal Code justified such a proceeding as this now before the Court. It was, he held, an entirely civil proceeding and involved no criminal consequences.

Mr. Manisty was then heard on behalf of the sheriff. He said he had not been prepared to go into an argument on the legal bearings of the case at all, but without books before him he would reply briefly to the arguments which had been raised. Mr. Cleary had endeavoured to find out every possible law and Act which did not apply to the present case, and it was his (Mr. Manisty's) duty to refer to one Act which did refer to the case, and that was the Police Act. The Police Act applied strictly to the present case, and it was under it that they were now proceeding. He then referred to the Acts which had been quoted by Mr. Cleary, and showed that, though the Civil Procedure Code did not refer to the escape of a prisoner from legal custody, it would have been an extraordinary thing had there been no provision made against it. Therefore the Police Act had been made to apply to escapes from legal detention.

The Magistrate then said—The defendant is before this Court charged under section 8 of Act 48 of 1860 with having escaped from legal custody. I think one who escapes, as charged in this case, from a good arrest of a sheriff's bailiff, has committed the offence described and contemplated under the law now quoted. The circumstances are these:—On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, a sheriff's bailiff, Simon Vincent Quadros, came here and laid an information on oath before me to the following effect:—"I was entrusted on the 24th ult. with the execution of a warrant of arrest after judgment in a case in the High Court, No. 955 of 1868, against David Turnbull Stewart. I arrested him in his house at Mazagon on the same day, and he was then in my lawful custody. He escaped by strategem and fraud, and I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." I issued a warrant accordingly; and Stewart is here a prisoner thereupon. An ingenious attempt has been made by Mr. Cleary on his behalf to make it appear that the arrest by the sheriff's bailiff was not good in law, that consequently the offence charged has not been committed, and that therefore this Court has no jurisdiction. I have been looking into the English cases and the English law by which, of course, I must be bound, and it would appear to be the better course that in making an arrest the sheriff should actually seize or touch the defendant's body. (Genner *v.* Sparkes, 1 Salk. 79.) That course was not literally followed in this case. But if the officer being in a position to arrest the defendant uses such words as "I arrest you" and the defendant acquiesces and goes with the officer, it will be a good arrest (Homer *v.* Battyn and others, Bull. N. P. 62. Per Abbott, C. J. 1 C. & P. 153.) Upon the evidence I conclude that quite as much as that took place between the sheriff's bailiff and the defendant here, and till better informed than I now am, I will not hold that any particular shibboleth or form of words between the parties is required by the law. In short, there was, on Stewart's part, that acquiescence in the arrest which made it good, and I think he is justly described as having made his escape by strategem and fraud. Bilking a sheriff's bailiff, though not had in any esteem I am sure amongst honourable or honest men, is certainly considered socially less an offence than the crimes which we have ordinarily to punish here. But it may be as well that it should be known throughout the community—if I am right in my law on this occasion—that it is an offence and that we have the power, as indeed it must be our duty, when a case is proved to punish it by a considerable term of imprisonment, which may be made of the most degrading kind. But having in view that this is the first case of the kind, so far as I know, which has come up here, and that the defendant has already suffered somewhat in the matter—though to be sure, he has only himself to thank for that—I will only sentence him to fourteen days' simple imprisonment from this time, and he is sentenced accordingly.—Addressing Mr. Cleary, His Worship remarked that he would be very happy to place his remarks at his disposal if that gentleman thought he could get anything done in the High Court that would put him (the Magistrate) right.

(Mr. Cleary afterwards got a copy of the papers in case he should appeal to the High Court.)

There was another information which had been laid against the defendant by Mr. James Bapty, and the Magistrate suggested that that should now be read over to the defendant as he was in Court. The information, which was accordingly read, was as follows:—

I (James Bapty) have known Mr. David Turnbull Stewart, a European contractor, for the last year and a half, and during this period I have had pecuniary dealings with him. In the month of February 1868 he came to me and proposed in connexion with me to tender to Government for providing Government with a condenser for the supply of sweet water to ships in Annesley Bay. It was agreed between us that I and the said David Turnbull Stewart should be jointly interested in the profit of this contract, in the consideration of my finding the necessary funds for commencing the work, and that the tender should be made in the name of the said David Turnbull Stewart only. The said David Turnbull Stewart promised to me at the time I agreed to be concerned in this matter with him, that he would pay to me all the sums which he would draw from Government, out of which I was to reimburse all the expenses incurred by me, and then to divide the balance between us. On the faith of this promise I have laid out upwards of Rs. 15,000 in this business. The said David Turnbull Stewart with my consent and knowledge drew from Government on the 19th March 1868 the sum of Rs. 7,000, and on the 16th November 1868 the sum of Rs. 5,000. In the month of February 1869 there was due from Government the sum of Rs. 18,000 on account of the contract which the said David Turnbull Stewart promised to me to draw and hand over to me. On the 13th February 1869 he wrote to me to say that the amount would be paid early in the week. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the same month I met Mr. Stewart by appointment to receive the money, but on each of these occasions he told me he had not yet then received it. On the last of these occasions he assured me that he had not received the money from Government, but that he was to receive it the next day and that he would then hand over the same to me. I have since made enquiries and found that the said David Turnbull Stewart had drawn the sum of Rs. 18,000 from Government on this account on the 13th February 1869. On the 24th February 1869 the said David Turnbull Stewart absconded from Bombay, but he has now returned to Bombay under compulsion and not likely to remain here long. I charge him with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation, under the Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Cleary said he had merely to remark in reference to this information, what he was sure Mr. Bapty himself would admit—that there had been business dealings and transactions between the parties, and that this was naturally a civil transaction and was no case for this Court. He did not go to the trouble of asking Mr. Bapty some questions, but he thought that gentleman would admit that what he said was a fact that he did employ a solicitor and write to Mr. Stewart for a settlement of this transaction in a Civil Court, and that Mr. Stewart made a communication to him stating that he was willing to come to an account with him. These were his instructions. He did not know whether the fact of Mr. Stewart having escaped out of His Worship's jurisdiction would alter the complexion of the transaction between him and Mr. Bapty. He should think it would not, and he submitted that the whole of the information gave the transaction the complexion of a dispute between partners where one man had received money which he had not paid over to the other. He did not want to find fault with any statement made by Mr. Bapty, but there was one thing omitted which he was sure would not have been so had Mr. Bapty's attention been called to it. It was stated that Mr. Stewart had received a considerable sum of money from Government, and from the information it would seem that Mr. Bapty did not receive any of it, whereas his instructions were that a considerable sum of it had been handed over to Mr. Bapty. He might also state that there were proceedings at present in the High Court at the instance of both parties, and that Mr. Stewart would come in for a share of the profits or be liable for a portion of the losses; and under such circumstances as these, he thought Mr. Bapty would hardly gain anything even if he could succeed in putting a criminal complexion on this transaction. He did not see that Mr. Stewart's going away had anything to do with the case. Both parties were now in Bombay, and Mr. Stewart's leaving did not import any criminality into the case.

The Magistrate remarked that he had had considerable difficulty in drawing a distinction between a criminal and civil proceeding. Mr. Pestonjee had drawn his attention, however, to a case under the Penal Code somewhat like the present case, and that was stated as follows:—"A. and B. being joint owners of a horse, A. takes the horse out of B.'s possession, intending to use it. Here as A. has a right to use the horse, he does not dishonestly misappropriate it. But if A. sells the horse and appropriates the whole proceeds to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this section." That was similar to the case now before the Court. The man had sold the goods, in which there was a joint interest, and run away with all the proceeds, and that was called criminal misappropriation.

Mr. Cleary said that there was a difference in the case. The horse had never been out of the man's possession in that case and so the ownership was clear; but in the present case there had been no account taken between the parties, and the ownership was not clear. However, if His Worship felt any difficulty he should like to cross-examine Mr. Bapty, and might thus make the facts more clear.

Mr. Bapty was then called and deposed—I instructed my solicitor to apply to Mr. Stewart for a certain amount of money as due on a transaction between us before he left Bombay. The transaction in reference to this steamer is not the only transaction he and I have had. With the exception of Rs. 2,000 I have not received any portion of the money that is mentioned in the information, as having been received from Government by Mr. Stewart. This was a joint transaction regarding the steamer. I had to provide the money to start with, and we were to divide the profits. But I had first to pay Rs. 11,000, and I had to pay Rs. 23,000 out of my pocket. My solicitor wrote a letter to Mr. Stewart asking a settlement of our accounts I knew before then that he had received the money from Government. He was still here, and so I did not think it proper to do more than ask a civil remedy. I am aware that he is still here, but it is against his will. With regard to the letter my solicitor wrote him, I should explain that had I seen Mr. Pestonjee in the first instance, I would have laid an information here. I saw Mr. Hurrell, who did not then think that there was a case under the Penel Code.

Mr. Cleary—Then, as a matter of fact, Mr. Hurrell—whether he was right or wrong—was of opinion that you had no case in a Criminal Court.

Mr. Bapty—That I have already told you privately.

Mr. Cleary—But we are not talking privately at present.

The Magistrate—But the fact of Mr. Stewart running away does certainly give the case a slightly different complexion.

Mr. Cleary—No doubt it does, but the fact of Mr. Stewart being here now to answer a civil action that was intended to be instituted against him at that time removes such a difference.

The Magistrate—I am not at all sure of that. It is very different when a man runs away with all the money.

Mr. Cleary replied that the running away could only give the transaction a criminial appearance if the man was actually in debt. But in the present case there had been no balancing of accounts, and so Mr. Stewart could not be held as running away with the money. Mr. Stewart did not admit that he was due the money as alleged; there had been no settlement of the partnership; and he did not know how far Mr. Bapty was right in torturing this into a criminal affair for the purpose of inflicting punishment on this man. Mr. Stewart was ready to come before him in the case, and was always so and had written a letter to that effect.

The Magistrate—Oh yes, very much so from Point de Galle. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—It is impossible for me to urge that the man ought to have gone to Point de Galle, but we are here to be influenced by the principles of law, and unless you presume that it is beyond doubt Mr. Stewart was indebted to Mr. Bapty, his going away was no evidence of criminality, and so this is a case for the High Court.

The Magistrate—Oh I am not at all clear it is not so. But the sworn information before me at present is that Mr. Stewart had promised to give Mr. Bapty some money on the 13th. He got the money, I believe on the 13th, and then we find him absconding in such a way as certainly to throw a reflection on him, however much you argue to the contrary. But I am not at all convinced that the Penal Code will hold notwithstanding Mr. Bapty, and Mr. Pestonjee's conjoint opinion. (A laugh.)

Mr. Cleary—Well, you see the misfortune of the transaction is this—if we are to go into this case as a criminal case, of course my client's mouth is closed, but so far as evidence can be gone into I will do so.

Mr. Bapty's cross-examination was then resumed and he deposed—The steamer cost Rs. 9,000, and there was Rs. 17,000 received from Government in March 1868, and Rs. 5,000 subsequent to that. A portion of that money was laid out on the steamer—more than a half of the money. This transaction requires some explanation in order to clear it up. Originally Stewart got an idea into his head that a native boat advertised to be sold at Bennett's would make a condenser suitable for the requirements of Government at Annesley Bay. He called on me on the day it was to be sold, and without ever looking at her he bought her in my name, and I had the benefit of paying for her and laying out Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. He got that and the other contingencies, and that accounts for us having a first bargain and than a second one—for when he found that this vessel would not answer because we could not take in the boilers without cutting it up, he went and purchased another, and on that very day he went to the Government and by some representations or misrepresentations got Rs. 7,000.

Mr. Cleary—You don't know that he entered into a signed and sealed agreement with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay? (Laughter.)

Mr. Bapty said he knew that. Their accounts were all blended together, and had not been squared up. He recollected getting a letter from the defendant. He did not have it here, as from what Mr. Pestonjee had said, he had not expected that the case would have been gone on with to-day. He learned from Mr. Stewart that he was ready to go into the accounts, but he only consented to do so on condition that he (Mr. Bapty) should punish himself a little more than he had then done. That was the substance of the letter. But he did not feel disposed to enter further into the mire with defendant. He did not have an impression from that letter that Stewart would still pay him. He never believed the letter at all. He did not take proceedings at that time because, as he had told them, Mr. Hurrell advised against criminal proceedings, and their accounts were not squared up so as to enable him to go into the High Court. They never had a Dr. and Cr. account made out, except with regard to the first transaction in which they were jointly interested. In point of fact when Stewart absconded no settlement of accounts had taken place. They had exchanged accounts in November, and that showed pretty nearly how they stood. There could not have been much expense since then. He did not know that Stewart had paid some bills for the ship since then—he might have paid his private bills. (A laugh.) Stewart certainly had not paid a large sum to the P. & O. Co. He considered that Stewart had criminally misappropriated the money since the time he consulted Mr. Hurrell, because he had not paid it according to agreement. On ascertaining that Stewart had got payment of the money he went to get it, and he refused point blank to pay—right off the reel. Stewart wished him to transfer to his name a half of the steamer for which he had never paid a *cowree*. He would have been a goose to submit to a man who refused to pay or to put the case to arbitration.

The Magistrate—I hope you are not going to make me the arbitrator.

Mr. Cleary replied that he only wished to show that this was not a case for the Police, but for the High Court. He then referred to the circumstances as showed in the information and cross-examination, and held that as there had been no settlement of accounts and no evidence that there was a balance due by Stewart to Mr. Bapty, the case was at first entirely of a civil nature. Nor was that changed by the circumstance that Mr. Stewart had left Bombay for a time. He was now again within the jurisdiction of this Court and under punishment; both parties were in Bombay; the accounts were still unsettled; and he did not see that the case could be regarded as a criminal transaction.

The Magistrate said he quite agreed this was a civil case at the time Mr. Bapty went to Mr. Hurrell, and notwithstanding Mr. Bapty's impressions of Mr. Hurrell, he thought the latter gave him good advice at that time. But there was a sworn information that Stewart had promised to pay the money on a certain day; and though breaches of promises to pay money are not always criminal, still this might be regarded for the present at cast as liable to be looked on in that light. Beyond that, the bolting to Point de Galle, did give the thing a new complexion. It threw a suspicion upon Stewart for which he might have to answer elsewhere. It might be that the complainant could not make a good criminal case, but at all events he thought they had better take an adjournment for the present—perhaps for a fortnight.

Mr. Bapty—Oh a little less than that, please; he may be to go again. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—But he can't; there is a warrant issued for his apprehension on this charge at present.

Mr. Pestonjee (solicitor for Mr. Bapty)—He is under arrest at present, sir, and of course we will see to that.

The case was then adjourned till the 14th instant.

INDIAN EXPROPRIATION BILL.

A BILL "to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes" was introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council on March 19 by the Hon'ble J. Strachey.

We append the statement of objects and reasons as the measure is one of considerable importance:—

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For several years past, since the extension of railways has forced the Government of India to take land in the larger towns or in their vicinity, frequent complaints have been made in the Public Works Department as to the serious abuses which have, in many cases, arisen in applying Act VI. of 1857—the law which now regulates the taking land for public purposes.

The Government of India has made various efforts to protect the public interests by calling on the local authorities to take increased care in the appointment of the arbitrator who represents the Government and by the adoption of other measures. But no effectual relief has been thus obtained.

On taking a general view of the circumstances under which these abuses have occurred, it becomes apparent that the evil is chiefly owing to the absence in the existing law of any statement of the principles which are to regulate the determination of the price to be paid for the property taken by Government. The primary object of the present bill is to supply a concise and intelligible statement of those principles. They are contained in sections 46, 47, 48:—

"46. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for property acquired under this Act, the Judge alone or the Judge and assessors (as the case may be) shall take into consideration—

First. The price which the property would be likely to fetch if sold then and there by public auction;

Secondly. The damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of severing such property from his other property; and

Thirdly. The damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings.

"47. But he or they shall not take into consideration—

First. The degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition:

Secondly. Any disinclination of the person interested to part with the property acquired;

Thirdly. Any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

Fourthly. Any damage which, after the time of awarding compensation, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the execution of the proposed work;

Fifthly. Any increase to the value of the property acquired likely to accrue from the execution of the proposed work thereon or which would be likely to accrue to such value if the work were executed on any other property; or

Sixthly. Any outlay or improvements made, commenced or effected on such property with the intention of enhancing the compensation to be awarded therefor under this Act.

"48. Where the person interested has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to the notice mentioned in section ten, the amount awarded shall not in his case exceed the amount so claimed, or be less than the amount tendered by the Collector under section twelve.

Where the person interested has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded may be less than, and shall in no case exceed, the amount so tendered.

Where the person interested has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded shall not be less than, and may exceed, the amount so tendered."

The bill then attempts to secure the application of those principles in actual practice.

The present system of procedure under Act VI. of 1857 is as follows:—The Collector makes an offer of the sum which he thinks suitable; if it is not accepted, the proprietor appoints one arbitrator and the Collector another, and these two name a third. The decision of the three arbitrators is final. Experience has shown that this system has not led to satisfactory results. Although the mere declaration of the principles which ought to guide the arbitrators would doubtless help to remove many of the objections to the present procedure it would not be safe to trust entirely to that check, and it is necessary to make direct provision against inequitable awards, and for setting such awards aside when made.

The procedure proposed by the present bill may be shortly stated as follows:—

The Collector will cause the land required to be marked out and measured (sec. 9.) He will then give notice to all persons interested in the property to appear before him and state the nature of their interests and the particulars of their claims to compensation (sec. 10.) He will then enquire summarily into the value of the property and estimate the amount of the compensation according to the principles above stated (sec. 12.) If the Collector and the persons interested agree as to the amount, he will make an award which will be final (sec. 13.) If, however, they cannot agree, the matter will be referred to the determination of the Court.

The Court will then cause notice to be served on all persons interested requiring them (*a*) to state the sum which they are willing to accept, and (*b*) to state whether they prefer the amount to be determined by the Judge alone or by the Judge with assessors.

If the parties (*i. e.*, the Collector and the persons interested) prefer a determination by the Judge alone, he will decide the amount and his decision will be final.

If, however, they prefer a determination by the Judge with assessors, the parties will nominate two assessors, who again will nominate a third, and the Judge and the three assessors will proceed in open Court to determine the amount. Should the Judge and assessors differ on a point of law, the Judge's opinion will prevail. Should they differ on a question of fact or on the amount of the compensation, the Judge's decision will prevail, and, provided he agree with the majority of the assessors, will be final. But where the Judge differs from such majority, an appeal to the High Court will lie against his decision.

The bill provides for the payment of reasonable fees to the assessors (sec. 40), and gives rules as to costs of the parties (sec. 50), and as to the time at which the compensation is to be paid (sec. 54).

When the persons interested differ as to the apportionment of the compensation, provision is made (secs. 19 to 32) for settling the difference (*a*) by the Collector, or (*b*) by the Court, or (*c*) by arbitrators chosen by the persons interested.

These are the leading provisions of the bill. Its other clauses requiring special notice are the power to enter and survey whenever it seems to the Local Government that any land is likely to be needed for a public purpose or a work of public utility (sec. 4.) the definition of works of public utility (sec. 7), the clause in the same section providing that the circumstance that the whole or any part of a work is to be executed by or directly for the benefit of private persons or companies or municipal bodies shall not prevent it being deemed a work of public utility within the meaning of the proposed Act; and, lastly, the clause (sec. 17) authorising the Collector in cases of exceptional urgency to enter and take possession, though no award has been made or reference directed. The necessity for this clause has been suggested by past experience, and it is analogous to article 19 of the French law of the 8th March 1810. It will only operate under the special orders of the Local Government when extreme public inconvenience is likely to arise from the delay that must occur under the ordinary procedure; and the provisions of the bill as to ascertaining and paying the compensation will, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in all such cases.

THE ORIENTAL INLAND S. N. Co.

IN Vice-Chancellor Malin's Court, on March 4, in "Re Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company (Limited)," Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Bovill moved on behalf of the official liquidator, in substance to restrain the sale of certain property of the company in India, under process obtained by the Scinde Railway Company, who were creditors of the company, such process having issued after the commencement of the winding-up. This was opposed on the ground of the proceedings being in India and the rights of the railway company as mortgagees. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that this sale could not be allowed to go on. Both the company being wound up and the railway company were, in fact, British, and this court had perfect jurisdiction. The property sought to be sold might be taken as worth £50,000 and the debt of the railway company was £5,000 odd, and, therefore, to permit them to go on, with no mind to make the best of the sale, irrespective of all other considerations, would be most inexpedient. The sale must be stopped; the official liquidator to sell and pay the railway company out of the first fruits; and they must undertake to abide by any order this court might make for return of all or part in case they were decided not to be entitled. A telegraphic message was then sanctioned to be sent to Kurrachee, to the Lazar.

THE POSITION OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

IN the House of Commons on Feb. 26, Sir P. O'Brien asked the Secretary of State whether, from the "letter of service" appointing His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, such appointment appeared to have been made for life or for a lesser period; whether the Secretary of State for War may recommend to Her Majesty persons for commissions, either directly or by purchase; whether it was consistent with military discipline and the regulations of the service to appeal from a decision of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, or of the Military Secretary, to the Secretary of State for War; whether all high military appointments were first submitted to the Secretary of State for War for his approval; and further asked whether, regarding both efficiency and economy it was the intention of the Government to inquire into the expediency of concentrating the duties of the War Office and Horse Guards in one office, under the exclusive control of a Minister responsible to Parliament.

Mr. Cardwell—The "letter of service" appointing His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief conveys the appointment, not for any specified time, but during Her Majesty's pleasure. The Secretary of State does not recommend to Her Majesty persons for commissions, either directly or by purchase. Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers are given entirely by open competition; the commissions without purchase in the line are given either by open competition or by selection to deserving non-commissioned officers; and commissions by purchase are given by qualified examination. Perhaps I may be permitted to add that in my opinion it would be very unfortunate if patronage connected with the army were transferred from the General Commanding-in-Chief to a political officer. It is not consistent with military discipline and the regulations of the office to appeal from a decision of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, and that is perfectly consistent with the fact that reference is constantly made to the Secretary of State in cases of special importance and difficulty; and further, that if at any time the discipline of the army were to fall into an unsatisfactory state the Secretary of State for War would not be exonerated from responsibility if he omitted to take measures to prevent the continuance of that state of things. There are not, so far as I know, any decisions of the Military Secretary; his duty his to convey the decisions of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. All high military appointments are first submitted to the Secretary of State for War for his approval. There is no need for an inquiry whether it is expedient to concentrate the duties of the War Office and Horse Guards in one office, because Her Majesty's Government, and I believe the House, are perfectly satisfied without inquiry that it would be very expedient, and that expediency is wholly irrespective of any changes in the functions properly belonging to the two offices.

On March 4th Mr. White asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, if it was true that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was in the habit of making submissions for appointments in the army to, and receiving the commands from, Her Majesty the Queen directly, and not through the responsible Minister, the Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Cardwell stated that the course pursued was this:—Submissions are prepared in the office of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; they are sent to the War Office for the approval of the Secretary of State, and having been approved by him, they are submitted by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief for the approval of Her Majesty, and he receives Her Majesty's commands upon them. His hon. friend was probably aware that this subject was fully considered and reported upon by a very influential committee of the House, presided over by Sir James Graham, and that committee recommended that no alteration should be made in the custom. (Hear.)

Mr. White asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, after the recent declaration of the Secretary of State for War that "it would be very unfortunate if the patronage connected with the army were transferred from the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to a political officer," it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to revive the office of Lord High Admiral, and transfer to him the naval patronage now vested in the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Gladstone accepted the responsibility of the answer given by the Secretary for War, and therefore accepted the challenge of his hon. friend, who had evidently been framing a sort of proposition of four terms in his head, and he seemed to have come to the conclusion that as the Secretary of State for War is to the General Commanding-in-Chief, so is the First Lord of the Admiralty to the Lord High Admiral. But that was not the fact. The Lord High Admiral was the great officer of State, who according to the ancient arrangements of the country was charged not only with the patronage but the whole administration of the navy, and the First Lord of the Admiralty was only the first-named member of a Commission entrusted with the duties formerly discharged by the Lord High Admiral, just as the First Lord of the Treasury was at the head of the Commission entrusted with the duties of administering the affairs of the Treasury. He must therefore ask his hon. friend to reconsider his most ingeniously constructed question (laughter), but at the same time he could assure him it was not the intention of the Government to propose a revival of the office of Lord High Admiral.

THE MARQUISE DE BOISSY has emerged from the retreat necessitated by her second widowhood, and has resumed her usual receptions. The marquise, it will be remembered, is the fair and fascinating Countess Guiccioli, the friend of Lord Byron. She is still a handsome woman, and remarkable for her brilliant conversation. The marquise possesses two unpublished cantos of "Don Juan," bequeathed to her by our great poet.

THE LADY MAYORESS distributed the prizes to the London Rifle Brigade on February 27 at the Crystal Palace. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in their official robes, and the great Handel orchestra, on which the ceremony took place, and all the galleries commanding a view of the orchestra, were filled with spectators. The prizes were very numerous. One of them, described as the "Hymeneal Challenge Cup," the winner received on this "N.B." condition—"The cup, together with a wedding ring, becomes the property of the winner if married within six months of the competition."

THE CONVENT CASE.

THE papers brought by the last mail contain the full judgment delivered by the Lord Chief Justice in this celebrated case, which was concluded on Friday, Feb. 26.

The Lord Chief Justice occupied nearly the whole day in directing the jury. He said, as regarded the assault—What in point of law constitutes the assault no doubt relates to the so-called stripping on the 30th of May, 1865. She alleges that on that occasion the articles of dress, which she did not take off with sufficient alacrity, were rudely torn from her by Mrs. Starr. The evidence on this point is conflicting, but if you believe the plaintiff's representation, it will be matter upon which to sustain the count for assault. It is, however, only part of the case, and in which it seems to me there is the slightest shadow for saying there is any assault." As to the imprisonment there was conflicting evidence, but the real ground for substantial damages, if proved, was the count alleging conspiracy. In directing the jury on this matter, the Lord Chief Justice said he should have to recapitulate 15 years of the plaintiff's history. Having done so he said it could not be doubted that, even if Mrs. Starr's motive was good, there was a degree of unnecessary rigour which could not be justified, and must be deplored and condemned—be meant preventing the plaintiff from mending her own clothes. What possible harm could arise from granting her leave—like the other sisters—to employ her time in mending her own clothes? The Lord Chief Justice went on to notice the penances of wearing the duster and kissing the floor, observing that it was a great pity that these things should be practised, but that it appeared they were common in the convent, and therefore no particular matter of grievance upon the plaintiff. At length his lordship came to the charge of conspiracy, stating that to bear it out the jury must be satisfied that Mrs. Starr combined with Mrs. Kennedy to drive this woman out of the convent by ill-treatment:—

"You may think the superior acted unwisely and harshly, but that is enough; you must be satisfied that whatever she did was done by her in conjunction with the other defendant, acting in combination with her for the purpose of the common object. You must consider whether, when coupled with the explanations which have been offered, the statements made by the defendants have the offensive character which they had when first brought into court; and, even if you think they were too strong, you must look at the motives and feelings in which they originated, and whether they might not have arisen from an honest desire to maintain the conventual discipline. If so, and provided the acts done were within the scope of the superior's authority, there would be a good defence. As I have already told you what a person voluntarily submits to cannot be matter of complaint. What, then, was the authority to which the plaintiff had voluntarily submitted? What is the constitution of the convent, and what is the power the Mother Superior was entitled to exercise? There are three vows entered into, but we have only to deal with two of them, poverty and obedience. What is the meaning of the vow of poverty? It is the renunciation of all rights of property, of all capacity for acquiring any, so that any which is acquired is for the benefit of the community, and to be administered at the will of the superior; so that what is done in the honest exercise of that authority cannot be complained of. It is important, again, to observe the scope of that authority. The vow is that of obedience to this unlimited extent, that the voice of the superior is as the voice of God. A form more emphatic could not be used, nor to my mind one more shocking, though by that (as I have already said) we must not allow ourselves to be influenced. But we have to consider the extent to which this authority can be considered as legitimately going, and whatever is included under it a sister has sworn on all occasions to submit to. I take it to be clear that it must be reasonably exercised, and must be restrained within reasonable limits. There must be nothing contrary to the laws of God or man; and, further, what is meant by obedience is obedience to the rules or customs, whether written or traditional, established or exercised in the community. For example, suppose it had occurred to the superior that the discipline of flagellation would be salutary for the soul of Sister Scholastica, and the sister protested against it as contrary to the rules and customs, and it was forcibly inflicted upon her. I do not doubt that an action would be maintainable for it. But if the sister had voluntarily submitted herself to it, I think (however painful it might be considered) she would not have had cause to come into court to complain of it. So here, if the superior has committed an assault, I should hold it not within the scope of her authority. But as to other matters within the scope of her authority, there would be no legal cause of complaint, unless you thought that they were vexatiously committed. You must judge for yourselves upon the whole of the evidence whether that brings the case within the count for conspiracy."

Coming to the charge of taking the dead sister's medal, he said it was a scene which it almost takes away the breath to recount:—

"A witness says she saw Sister Scholastica go to the coffin and stoop over the dead body and take away the sleeves which formed part of the burial dress, and hide them in the chancel, and then fold the cloak over the breast of the corpse that the absence of the sleeves might not be observed when they came to close the coffin for ever. If you can believe that story; if you can believe that in that chapel where she was in the habit of daily worshipping in the presence of the symbols of the life to come, she stripped off the grave-clothes from the body of her deceased sister, that she might afterwards wear them; if you believe she did an act which shocks every sentiment and feeling of our common nature, there is probably nothing else you would have any difficulty in believing against her. There are, no doubt, great difficulties in believing it. The sister who witnessed it never mentioned it until after she had made her statement for the Bishop; and it seems incredible that it should have been done in the presence of a witness. But it is for you to judge of this and every other part of this painful story."

The taking away the plaintiff's ring, he said, he thought was an act of unnecessary cruelty and harshness. The Lord Chief Justice, in conclusion, made an earnest appeal to the jury:—

"It has been suggested that the evidence of the defendants' witnesses was unreliable, inasmuch as they were bound by their vows to strict obedience, and that they were in subjection to one whose advice they were to regard as the voice of God, and that they were under a solemn obligation to state that, and that only, which it was for the interest of their order to do. I have been pestered with publications and extracts from books on this subject. I do not, however, believe in their statement, to the extent to which they were carried, at all events. There may in bygone days have been Jesuitical works containing all sorts of suggestions of reservation in statement, and here and there such doctrines were laid down in the extracts which, much to my annoyance, had been submitted to my notice. It might be that in the matter of judgment and opinion the vow of obedience which bound the persons who took it—to hear the voice of God in the voice of the superior—might make them passive instruments in the hands of those who had thus the direction of their consciences. But when a number of persons came to speak deliberately to a series of facts which were no longer matters of opinion, are we to suppose that in the [illegible] in which we live the obligations of truth could be obliterated from the consciences of persons addicted to the practice of religion and upon whom no taint of infamy can be fixed? Still less can we believe that individuals who came forward with such stories could stand the test of cross-examination, and that the untruthfulness of their story would not in some way or other be made to appear. You have all seen the witnesses in question, and have heard them submitted to the most able and searching cross-examination which could be brought to bear upon them. You are to form a judgment for yourselves as to their credibility, and judge by what you have seen and heard. Let no false impression and undue and unworthy prejudice influence you in considering the question—should this body of evidence be rejected because it comes from a convent? What is just for the one side is just for the other. If you believe that a convent life could blot out from the conscience a sense of the obligations of truth, then, but not otherwise, should you disregard the evidence. I am extremely sorry, gentlemen, that my observations have been extended to such length. All I ask of you is this—As I said in the beginning so I say now. Let no prepossession or prejudice influence you. The current of popular feeling (the echoes of which have been heard even within these walls), the cries of the unthinking populace, the cheering of one part, the hooting of the other, without any knowledge of the real merits or demerits of the case, ought to find, and will find, no response in the breasts of 12 honest and independent men who have come to discharge, and will discharge, one of the most solemn duties which men could be called upon to perform according to a sense of right and truth, and the dictates of a free and unfettered conscience. All I ask of you is to hold, as I on my part endeavoured to hold, the scales of justice evenly; and having adjusted them evenly—as right and truth and justice shall require—so let them incline to the one side or the other. (Applause, which was quickly repressed.)

The jury, who had been furnished at their request with the principal documents, retired at 20 minutes past 5 to consider their verdict. At 20 minutes to 8 o'clock they returned into court.

The Lord Chief Justice requested that there should be no manifestation of feeling after the delivery of the verdict.

The foreman then handed his lordship a paper and said—The jury find for the defendants on the counts for assault and imprisonment; they find for the plaintiff on the counts for libel and conspiracy, damages £500, including the dowry, if it be returned.

The Lord Chief Justice—I understand that the Baggot-street convent is ready to give back the £300.

The foreman—In that case the damages are to be £200.

When the verdict became known outside the court the crowds in Westminster-hall and Palace-yard cheered loudly.

MADAME UGALDE, the eminent singer of the Opera Comique, has just obtained a divorce *a mensa et thoro*—the only divorce legal in France—from her second husband, M. Varcollier, to whom she was married in 1859. The husband, so far from defending the action, brought a cross one, demanding a separation against his wife. The court thought the faults on both sides equal, and made a double decree, pronouncing a separation at the side of each party. A little girl of seven years old, the only issue of the marriage, is to remain at school, where she is at present, Aux Dames de la Trinité, Rue de Douai, each parent having permission to visit her during play hours, and she passing her holidays with her father and mother alternately.

THE following revised rules, defining the relative position of officers holding local rank or temporary rank with those having permanent rank, have been promulgated by the authorities in England for general information and guidance, and are to be substituted for paragraphs 25 and 31 of the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, which are cancelled:—1. Local rank carries with it within the command or country in which it has effect the same advantages of precedence and command as permanent rank. 2. Officers having permanent rank shall take precedence of all those serving with them having temporary rank of the same grade. 3. Colonels appointed to act temporarily as majors-general shall take rank among themselves, while so acting, according to the dates of their commissions as colonels. They shall rank as junior to all permanent majors-general but as senior to all brigadiers-general, who will in like manner take rank and precedence among themselves according to the dates of their commissions as colonels.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

THE interest felt in Mr. Gladstone's admirable exposition of his scheme for the disestablishment of the Irish Church induces us to reprint it from the home papers in full. Our readers will have noticed the encomiums passed upon the speech for its completeness, lucidity, and eloquence, but probably there are not many of them who have seen the full report. It was on the 1st of March that the speech was delivered.

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was received with heers, said: I rise, Sir, to move that the Acts relating to the Established Church (Ireland) and to the College of Maynooth, and the first resolution of the House of Commons in the Session of 1867-8, relating to the Established Church (Ireland), be read.

The Clerk then read the titles of the Acts and the resolution referred to, after which the House went into Committee.

Mr. Gladstone then rose and said: The motion, Sir, which in concluding I shall propose to the Committee, s that the Chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to put an end to the Established Church in Ireland (hear, hear,) and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth. I do not know, Sir, whether I should be accurate in describing the subject of this resolution as the most grave and arduous work of legislation that ever has been laid before the House of Commons; but I am quite sure I should speak the truth if I confined myself to asserting that there has probably been no occasion when the disproportion was so great between the demands of the subject that is to be brought before you and the powers of the person whose duty it is to submit it. I will not, however, waste time in apologies that may be considered futile, and the more so because I am conscious that the field I have to traverse is a very wide one, and that nothing but the patient favour and kindness of the Committee can enable me in any degree to attain the end I have in view—namely, that of submitting with fulness and with clearness both the principles and the details of a measure which, as far as regards its principles, is singularly arduous, and, as far as regards its details, must necessarily embrace matter of a character highly complex and diverse. Now, I cannot but be aware that, under ordinary circumstances, anyone who undertakes to introduce to the House of Commons a subject of grave Constitutional change ought to commence by laying his ground strongly and broadly in historical and political reasons. On this occasion I shall feel myself in the main dispensed from entering upon them. Under ordinary circumstances, in discussing the subject of the Church of Ireland—I mean had nothing already occurred in this House or elsewhere in relation to it on which I might take my stand—I should endeavour to pass in review the numerous, I may say the numberless and powerful, arguments which, in my opinion, may be adduced to prove that this Establishment cannot continue to exist with advantage to itself or without mischief to the country. (Hear, hear.) I should be prepared to show how many benefices there are in Ireland where, although there is a Church population, it can hardly be said to be more than an official Church population, for the members of those benefices are too often restricted to those whom we may reasonably suppose to be supplied by the families of the clergyman, the clerk, and the sexton. (Hear, hear.) I should show, Sir, how buttresses have been devised for the maintenance of this extraordinary system, in the shape of those grants from the Consolidated Fund in this country, on the one hand to the Presbyterians, under the form of the Regium Donum, and on the other hand to the Roman Catholics, under the form of the Maynooth grant, without which it was felt that the maintenance of such an establishment in Ireland would be intolerable and impossible. (Hear, hear.) I should endeavour to show how Parliament had been so conscious of the difficulties attending the position which it has held that it has actually been reduced, upon more than one occasion, to waste away, by positive provisions of legislation, the property of the Church, in order that its magnitude compared with the duties might not too much shock the public mind. I should endeavour to show how in past times, and through all the evil years of the penal legislation that has afflicted Ireland, the authorities of this Established Church have unfortunately stood in the foremost rank with respect to the enactment of those laws, on which we cannot look back without shame and sorrow. (Hear, hear.) Sir, of the Established Church in Ireland I will only say that, although I believe its spirit to have undergone an immense change since those evil times, yet, unfortunately, it still remains, if not the home and the refuge, yet the token and the symbol, of ascendancy (hear, hear), and so long as that Establishment lives painful and bitter memories of ascendancy can never die. (Cheers.)

But, Sir, instead of lengthened discussion upon this and kindred topics, I hope I shall be sufficiently justified in passing at once to the measure of the Government by a reference to recent occurrences. In form without doubt, this is the first, the very first, stage of a great political measure, liable and open at every point to controversy; but in substance we cannot dismiss from our view that we are virtually taking up, and are bound to prosecute the unfinished labours of last year. (Hear, hear.) I refer to those debates which formed the main, almost the only, subject of party difference in the discussions of this House during the Session of 1868. I refer to the large majority which, in a House of Commons undoubtedly Conservative, in its general spirit affirmed, notwithstanding the necessity of bringing the system of religious establishment in Ireland to a close. I refer to the autumn spent in incessant discussions of this subject before every constituency in the country. I refer to the elections in which the issue so clearly put was not less decisively answered. (Cheers.) And lastly, but not least, I refer to that resignation of the late Administration, on which I have not to pronounce one word of censure (a laugh from the Opposition), but about which I am sure I am justified in stating that it was an unusual course. (Ministerial cheers.) I have not one word of censure to utter; but assuredly I am justified in saying that it forms the most emphatic testimony to the character of that judgment which has already been pronounced by the representatives and by the people of the Three Kingdoms. (Cheers.) Nor shall I dwell in any detail upon the counter-arguments which have been ably, sincerely, and persistently used in defence of the Established Church. If I name them, it is to do little more than to say that we are responsible for this measure; and we who, on this side, are pledged to its general principles shall be ready upon every due occasion, with all respect to those who oppose us, to meet those counter-arguments.

It is said that the measure we are about to introduce will be adverse to religion. I believe it to be favourable, to be essential to the maintenance of those principles of right on which every religion must rest. (Hear, hear.) We shall be told, more especially, that it is adverse to the interests of Protestantism! ("Hear, hear!" from the Opposition): but we shall point to the condition of Ireland, and shall argue from the facts of that condition that the interests of Protestantism have not been promoted (cheers from the Ministerial benches), but, on the contrary, have been injured by our perseverance in a system which reason does not justify. We shall be told, perhaps, that we are invading the rights of property. ("Hear, hear!" from the Opposition.) No possible confidence can be greater than that with which we shall meet that argument. (Ministerial cheers.) On former occasions, indeed, things have been done by Parliament, under the extreme pressure of the case, which it may be difficult to reconcile with the extreme assertion of the rights of property. There are clauses, and important clauses, of the Church Temporalities Act of 1833 which greatly strain the abstract theory of property, and which I for one am totally unable to reconcile with its general rules. (Hear, hear.) But, so far as I know, there is no imputation that can fairly be made against the measure we propose with respect to the rights of property by any other persons than those who hold what appears to me the untenable—I may even say the extravagant—doctrine that although Parliament has a perfect right to direct the course of the descent of property in the case of natural descent, lineage by blood, yet it has no right, when once the artificial existence of what we call a corporation has been created, to control the existence of that corporation or to extinguish it even under the gravest public exigency. (Hear, hear.) Well, we shall be told also of the Act of Union; and I cannot, nor shall I attempt to, dissemble that on a point which has been described as essential we propose to alter that Act. The Act of Union has been altered on other occasions, though never for so grave a cause as this; but we shall confidently contend that while we are altering this particular provision of the Act of Union, we are confirming its general purport and substance (hear), and labouring to the best of our humble ability to give it those roots which unfortunately it has never yet adequately struck in the heart and affections of the people. (Cheers.) And lastly, Sir, this claim I, for one, confidently, boldly make on behalf of the measure that we are introducing—I say we are giving effect to the spirit of a former policy. The great Minister who proposed the Act of Union neither said nor believed that it would be possible under a legislative union to maintain the system of religious inequality which he found subsisting in Ireland. On the contrary he has left upon record his strong conviction that the countenance and support afforded from national sources to the Established Church must be extended to the other religions of the country. I admit that we pursue religious equality by means different from those proposed by Mr. Pitt ("Hear, hear!" from Mr. Newdegate), but by means, as I believe, better suited to the purpose we have in view, and certainly more consonant to the spirit, to the opportunities, and to the possibilities of the times in which we live. (Hear, hear.) Be that, however, as it may, and with all that allowance for difference of means, the end we have in view is the same, and for that end we are entitled to quote his great authority, and the authority of many of those who have followed him in their public career. (Hear, hear.)

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Sir, having referred to what I venture to call—although not in any technical or formal sense—the previous stages of this measure, I will briefly remind the Committee of the character of the general declarations by which the late House of Commons was moved to action, and of those pledges—for I do not hesitate to recognise them in that capacity—which we are now called upon to do our best to redeem. I think, Sir, it was well understood to be the view of those who supported the resolutions of last year that the system of Church Establishment in Ireland must be brought thoroughly and completely to a close: that although the word "disendowment" was never embodied in any resolution of this House, nor, so far as I recollect, was ever accepted without qualification in the speeches of those who most prominently supported it, yet, as a general rule and for every substantial purpose and effect, an end must likewise be put to the system of the public endowment of religion in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) While the principles of the measure were laid thus broad and deep, it was likewise professed, and I think to a great degree accepted by the House, that in all the details, in all the modes of application, the rules not only of justice but of equity, and not only of equity, but, within every reasonable limit, even of indulgence, should be followed. And while the measure was thus to be thorough and thus to be liberal, there were two other great characteristics which, in order fully to realise the desire we entertain, it ought to possess. The first of these, Sir, is, in my judgment, that the measure ought to be prompt in its operation; for it is not for the interest of those with whom we deal any more than it is for the interest of the country that—I will not say the Irish Church, but—the Irish Establishment should be subjected to the pain of a lingering death. (Hear, hear.) That promptitude of operation cannot be absolute; it must necessarily be checked by considerations arising out of the vested interests with which we have to deal. But yet, subject to those rules of right and of prudence, it is an object which we ought to have in view in the prosecution of our work. And lastly, Sir, there is another characteristic which, perhaps, has hardly yet been mentioned in debate, but which appears to me second to none in its importance as determining the value of the provisions of a measure such as this. It is that the legislation which we now propose, so far as the Irish Church is concerned, so far as the subjects of religious controversy growing out of legislative establishment in the sister island are concerned, shall be final legislation (hear, hear)—that it shall put away, out of sight, out of hearing, out of mind, if it may be, this long continued controversy—a controversy almost of generations; and that, even should it necessarily happen, as commonly happens in the train of great statutes, that in this or that point of detail it may require to be either developed or amended, yet the bill which we propose shall leave no question of principle unsolved, and shall permit every man who takes part in its discussion to hope that when it finally departs from within the walls of Parliament we shall have heard the very last and latest of the controversy on the Irish Church. (Hear, hear.) Subject, then, to those great principles, it is our duty—and I am sure it will be recognised to be our duty—to seek every means of softening the transition that is about to be effected. We must not disguise from ourselves that we are calling upon persons, upon large classes, upon individuals entitled to great respect, to undergo a great change in their position under the direct action of law. And every motive that can appeal to the feelings of men of honour and of gentlemen must lead us, I think, to feel it a duty so to proceed that this measure shall carry with it no unnecessary penalty or pain. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I am bound to say that I think many of those who may be expected and considered to take a special interest in this measure have given us in this respect much encouragement. There are many eminent persons in Ireland connected with the Church who have shown a great disposition to meet us in the fair field of discussion, to recognise the judgment which has been pronounced at the tribunal of the nation, and to endeavour to arrive at a just and equitable settlement. Nay, more, even upon that Episcopal Bench of England, from which oftentimes no sounds but those of persistent resistance have proceeded, there have been signs upon very recent occasions of a sense that it is their duty to look to the future interests of the Church as well as of the Establishment—of the religion as well as of the property with which it is endowed. And those counsels of moderation, which impose on us corresponding obligations, are likely to prevail, as we may hope, in those quarters during the coming discussions. In Ireland it has, indeed, been left only to one single prelate (The Bishop of Down) among the Episcopal order boldly to take his stand on behalf of the principle of settlement and accommodation; but yet I cannot but hope and believe that there are many, even among his Episcopal brethren, who are by no means disposed to prolong this hopeless struggle or to make demands upon Parliament, as terms of surrender, which it would be impossible for Parliament to grant. (Hear, hear.)

DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

And now, Sir, I think I may say that I will not trouble the Committee further upon general considerations connected with this measure, but will at once proceed to use the best efforts in my power to convey its character and all its leading provisions to the minds of the Committee as nearly as I can in the same light and in the same form as they present themselves to the minds of the Government. And I think, Sir, searching for a key by which I may suggest to the gentlemen who hear me the best and most likely method of clearly apprehending the nature of the provisions of the bill which I now hold in my hand, I will venture to direct their attention to the points of time—not, indeed, to all the points of time, because some points of time have of necessity been chosen for secondary and minor purposes, but to the three which I may call essential points of time—with reference to which I will endeavour to state the provisions and operation of the bill so that the Committee may have, as far as depends upon me, a clear understanding of the manner in which we shall endeavour to give effect to the judgment of Parliament and of the country. The first of these points of time, Sir, is the passing of the Act; and I will first describe such of the effects of the Act as are to ensue either immediately upon its passing or in the provisional and preparatory period which will immediately follow its passing. The second of these points of time is a day named in the Act. At present it stands Jan. 1, 1871, affording an interval between the passing of the Act—should it, as I trust it will, become law during the present Session—of about eighteen months or something less for the preparatory arrangements; but, with regard to that day, I will presume to say that while we believe it is distinctly for the interest of the Church itself that this intermediate period should not be too long, and while it is the absolute limit of time which we have thought the best, yet it does not constitute a point of the measure to which, in case the limit is found to be too narrow, we should think ourselves irrevocably pledged. Jan. 1, 1871, therefore, constitutes the second point of time. The third point of time is one which we cannot define as a particular date, but I can describe it by stating the events which will bring it about. It is the point of time at which it shall be decided by the proper authorities that all the subsidiary arrangements connected with the winding-up of the Establishment of the Irish Church shall have been completed, and that thenceforth nothing shall remain to be done except to apply the property of the Irish Church which will then have discharged every prior claim upon it, and will remain free for the purposes which Parliament may think fit to indicate.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION.

Begging the Committee to bear in mind these three points of time, I will now proceed to describe that portion of the effects of the measure which will follow immediately upon the passing of the bill. It is provided in almost the earliest clauses that the present Ecclesiastical Commission, which was appointed for the purpose of administering the Church Establishment, and not for the purpose of bringing it to an end, shall be wound up. In lieu of it new Commissioners will be appointed, whose names we shall at the proper time propose and insert in the bill. We think very higly of the responsibility of their functions, and are very desirous that the men who may be proposed to discharge those functions should be men to whom Parliament shall have already, for the purpose of the measure, given its general approval. We shall propose that this Commission shall endure for ten years, estimating as far as present circumstances permit us to do that this will be a term ample and sufficient for all the numerous and diversified purposes they will have to prosecute. In this Commission, upon the passing of the bill, the entire property of the Church in Ireland will vest, subject to life interests. The Committee will at once see the importance of that enactment. As far as legal and technical disendowment is concerned, it will have occurred on the day when the measure has received the Royal Assent, because there will no longer remain in the Church of Ireland any title whatever to its property other than that of the Commissioners and other than those temporary titles which we propose that Parliament should recognise. And all the subsequent arrangements which may be found necessary connected with fabrics or with any other points of the question will be technically in the nature of a re-endowment, and will be brought by me separately under your consideration.

INTERMEDIATE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Then, Sir, next to the vesting of the property I have to mention the provision we propose to make for the government and management of the Church during this intermediate period. Last year we proposed and passed through this House a bill which suspended every appointment in Ireland from the day of its falling vacant, and we trusted entirely to collateral and subsidiary provisions of the law to make a supply for the time being of such assistance as might be necessary for the actual discharge of duties until Parliament should give its further judgment. Now, sir, it appears to be plain on the one hand that those provisions, which I think were very well adapted to the object we had in view last year of reserving the whole matter for the further judgment of Parliament, are not so well adapted to the purpose we now have in view—that is, to apply definitive legislation to the determination of the whole question. On the other hand, it appears to us to be equally indisputable that there is one thing which we could not consistently or properly allow to be done during this intermediate period. We could not properly allow from the passing of the Act the creation of new vested interests for life. We have therefore endeavoured to steer as fairly as we can between these difficulties; on the one side, proposing not to be parties to the creation of new vested interests, which I think everyone will see would from our point of view be highly inconsistent, and on the other side being equally anxious that the Irish Church at a period when all its ministers and members will be called upon to exert themselves to the utmost in preparing for the future should not be subjected to the disadvantage of a crippled ecclesiastical organisation. (Hear, hear.) What we therefore propose is, that appointments may be made, generally speaking, to the spiritual offices, without investing the person invested with a freehold; that he may receive during the interval the income as nearly as it can be calculated which he would have received if he had taken the freehold in the ordinary course, but that his title to it shall terminate when the provisional period is at an end, and when the links which connect the Establishment with the State are finally broken.

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.

With respect, in particular, to episcopal appointments, the provision we propose is as follows:—We think it very desirable after once the statute shall have passed for disestablishing the Church to separate the Crown from the exercise of its old prerogative within the Church. We therefore propose that episcopal appointments may be made by the Crown, but only on the prayer of the bishops themselves of the provinces of Ireland to consecrate a particular person to a vacancy. Such appointment, if made, will carry with it no vested interest, nor would it carry with it any right of peerage. The Irish Church, being engaged in perfecting its organisation for the future, will probably not run the risk of having its sees and rectories vacant, but will have, so to speak, a staff fully adequate to deal with the coming contingency. With respect to the exercise of Crown patronage as to livings, our view is this—while we take it for granted that, at any rate as a general rule, these livings would be filled up in the interval, they would be filled up on the same footing as bishoprics. In regard to the temporalities; the disposition of the present advisers of the Crown in making appointments wherever they have by law a right of patronage would be to be guided, within the limits of reason, by the advice and recommendation of the ecclesiastical authorities. I think that is all I need say as regards the intermediate system that we shall now propose in lieu of the suspensory clauses of the bill of last year, except that in one point they would correspond more strictly with the provisions of the bill—namely, in this, that the Commissioners would be inhibited from laying out money for permanent purposes, such as the building of new churches during the interval, and would only be authorised to expend money for the purpose of substantial repairs, for the fulfilment of engagements actually entered into, and for the necessary charges for the performance of Divine worship in the same manner as heretofore. So much for the scheme in relation to suspensory clauses.

SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

The next important enactment which will take effect immediately on the passing of the bill is this. It is well known to the Committee that certain disabilities affect the collective action of the clergy, and, although the Convocations of England sit and have just been sitting, yet it is not in their power to proceed either to pass, or even to discuss with a view to passing, any canon or regulation in the nature of a canon without the assent of the Crown. In Ireland the case is different, and more adverse to the action of the Church; for there the Convocation has, in point of fact, never acted at all, except upon some very few occasions which may be specially pointed out; and the latest of those occasions, if I remember rightly, was a century and a half, if not fully two centuries, ago. But besides the total disuse of that ecclesiastical machinery and the difficulty in which the Crown is placed when it is called upon to revive, or be a party to the revival, of that which has never worked at all for 200 years, and with respect to the working rules of which there are, even among lawyers, very grave doubts, there are in Ireland special provisions of the law called the Convention Act, which, though passed for purely political purposes, has the effect of preventing the clergy and laity of the Church from meeting in any general assembly. It is understood, I believe, that the clergy and laity of a parish may meet, but that the Church at large is incapacitated from meeting. Now it will, I presume, be deemed on both sides of the House to be obviously just and necessary that all disabilities whatsoever which in any manner fetter the action of the Church with reference to legislation for the future—and when I speak of legislation, I mean private legislation with repect to making voluntary contracts and regulations—ought, in passing a disestablishment act, to be at once and entirely swept away. (Hear, hear.) When I say that, let it not be supposed I intend to insinuate any opinion to the effect that such a measure either is likely to cause or ought to be desired to cause a religious or spiritual separation between the Church of Ireland and the Church of England. The words of this measure have been carefully considered in reference to the Act of Union, so as to limit, as far as lies in our power, their repealing force to the establishment of those churches, and we have been very desirous to do nothing which could possibly be held to interfere with their ecclesiastical relationship. At a later period I shall have to state to the Committee what we have thought it our duty to propose, in order to prevent any kind of shock to their internal condition. But of this I am persuaded, that the best friends of religious union between the Disestablished Church in Ireland and the Established in England will be those who most completely assert the liberty of the former to take its own course. (Hear.) Were we to attempt to apply to them constraint, even in the faintest and feeblest form, for the purpose of seeking to secure their union, we should, I believe, engender reaction, even if such a proceeding were not open to the more palpable and obvious objection that, considering the general scope of our bill, it would be a proceeding totally and radically unjust. (Hear.)

THE CHURCH BODY MUST BE REPRESENTATIVE.

These, I think, are the positive and most important provisions which we propose as provisions which must take effect simultaneously with the passing of the bill. There is, however, another provision for the operation of which we cannot precisely fix a time, because it does not depend altogether on us, but which this appears to me to be the proper place to mention. Inasmuch as there must necessarily grow out of the present position of the Church in Ireland, its property, and arrangements, a number of measures that, in winding up this great system, will have to be considered and discussed between some authority on the part of the State and some authority on the part of the Church, the course which we propose to Parliament to take is this:—We presume that during the interval which the bill will create after the disabilities are removed, the bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church of Ireland will proceed to constitute for themselves, in the same manner as other religious communions have done, something in the nature of a governing body. We therefore take by this measure power to Her Majesty in Council not to create such a body, but to recognise it when created; and we seek to avoid making Her Majesty the judge, either directly or by implication, whether this body is or is not for all purposes created wisely and well. (Hear.) But in the enacting words of the bill we should direct the attention of the Crown solely to one point—that it must be a representative body, representative alike of the bishops, clergy, and laity. (Hear, hear.) In point of fact, Her Majesty's advisers would have to act simply as a jury, and to satisfy themselves that this body so constituted according to the will and judgment of the Church, fulfilled in good faith the character of a representative body. Her Majesty would then recognise that body as such, and it would become incorporated under the provisions of the Act for the purposes which I shall have presently to describe.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

Now, the Committee will see how far we have got. We have passed our provisions through the intermediate period, and we are coming to the day fixed in the Act for the principal and final provisions of the bill to take effect. We have got in operation a Commission which is to be the organ of the State in giving effect to the whole of our arrangements, and we have given time and every facility which properly belongs to us, not for bringing into operation, but for permitting to come into operation, that organ which we presume the members of the Church of Ireland will appoint in order to transact their share of the complicated business which will remain to be transacted.

I now come to the second and most important period of time which stands at present fixed in the bill as Jan. 1, 1871. On that day, according to the provisions of the bill, the union created by Act of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland would be dissolved, and "the said Church of Ireland hereafter referred to as 'the said Church'"—I am now quoting the bill—would cease to be established by law. There would be at the same time a saving clause in the bill to prevent its having any effect on the Act of Union other than that which is thus strictly limited and defined. On that day the ecclesiastical courts in Ireland would be abolished, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Ireland would cease, the ecclesiastical laws in Ireland would no longer bind by any authority as law, the rights of peerage would lapse on the part of the bishops, and all ecclesiastical corporations in that country would be dissolved. The Committee is well aware that the Church itself is not a corporation, but an aggregate of corporations. I am, I believe, strictly accurate in saying that with these provisions in operation on Jan. 1, 1871, the work of the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be legally completed.

There is at the same time a point of great importance, which I think this is the place to mention. Though we feel it to be a necessary—and it will, I think, be admitted by the House generally to be a necessary—part of such a plan as this that it should at once put an end to the force and authority of ecclesiastical laws, as such, in Ireland, yet we also feel that it is our duty not unnecessarily to subject that religious communion now called the Irish Established Church to shocks and inconveniences with respect to the management of its internal affairs not required by the scope of our measure. It is not our desire that this transition—this great political transition—should be attended with the maximum, but rather with the minimum, of ecclesiastical change. Whatever ecclesiastical change is made, ought, in our opinion, to be the result of the free deliberate will of the members of the Established Church, and not of the shock inconsiderately imparted by crude legislation to its machinery. We therefore propose that, although the ecclesiastical laws shall lose their force as laws, in which respect they have a certain relation to the whole community, yet they shall be understood to subsist as a form of voluntary contract, which shall continue to bind together the bishops, clergy, and laity now constituting the Established Church until and unless they shall be altered by the voluntary agency of the governing body which the member of that communion may appoint. (Hear, hear.) In this way it appears to us that this great launch—and great launch it undoubtedly is, so far as all the ecclesiastical arrangements, properly so called, are concerned—will be effected smoothly, and I am, indeed, very conscious that it is desirable on every ground that it should be so; for there will be quite enough to tax the energy, the prudence, and the courage of the members of the Church of Ireland in making provision for the great change which we are going to bring about in its internal affairs.

The Committee, having followed me thus far, will have perceived that we have complete technical disendowment on the passing of the Act and complete and actual disestablishment on the day to be named in the Act, and now standing for Jan. 1, 1871.

VESTED INTERESTS OF THE CLERGY.

Next comes a matter on which I fear it will be my duty to detain the Committee for some time—the task of carrying out all those special arrangements by means of which the interests of the parties effected by this great change will have to be settled and adjusted in detail. I am afraid I should, perhaps, alarm the Committee were I to state how numerous those arrangements are, but they embrace the vested interests of incumbents—and by the word "incumbent" I wish to be understood as meaning a bishop or a dignitary of the Church, as well as a clergyman having parochial charge—the vested interests of curates, the case of lay and minor offices, the compensation for advowsons; the provisions to be adopted with respect to private endowments, the provisions with respect to churches, with respect to glebe houses, graveyards, all of those, of course, being subject to the life interests recognised by the bill. (A laugh.) There are the arrangements connected with the winding-up of the Regium Donum, the arrangements connected with the winding-up of Maynooth, the arrangements for disposing of the tithe commutation rent-charge, the arrangements with respect to the large class of property affected by the property-purchase clauses, and the arrangements connected with the sale of church lands by the Commissioners. Let me say a word first with respect to that which is the largest of all these subjects—namely, the case of the vested interest of incumbents. Now, the vested interest of the incumbent is quite distinct, on the one hand, from his expectation of promotion. In all cases of the abolition of establishments, be they civil or ecclesiastical, I am afraid that expectation in a matter into which, however legitimate it may be, it is impossible for us to enter. (Hear, hear.) The vested interest of the incumbent, then, is this—it is a title to receive a certain net income from the property of the Church, I say from the property of the Church, because I set apart receipts from pew rents, receipts from fees, receipts from other casual sources with which it is no business of ours to deal. The vested interests with which we have to deal is the right of the incumbent to be secured in the receipt of a certain annual income from the property of the Church in consideration of the discharge of certain duties to which he is bound as the equivalent he gives for that income, and subject to the laws by which he is bound and the religious body to which he belongs. Therefore the Committee will see in what sense it is true that, although the Church at large and the congregations at large have no vested interests, and it would be impossible to recognise anything of the kind, yet both the Church and the congregations are very largely concerned in the vested interest of the incumbent, because his title is not a simple, unconditional title to a certain payment of money, but it is a title to a payment of money in consideration of duty. In the performance of that duty the congregations and the Church are deeply concerned, and I think it will be the opinion of the Committee that it would be unjust to them to expose them to unnecessary disparagement by worsening the conditions under which they now stand in reference to the clergy. Such is the vested interest of the clergy; and I may here say that although, as a rule, it is for parents to set examples to children, yet, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, it sometimes happens that children may set a good example to parents. It has happened so in this instance; for the Legislature of Canada, having to deal with a case undoubtedly far more simple, far less difficult and complicated, than ours, yet notwithstanding, in this one central and vital subject—the manner of dealing with the vested interests of the clergy upon whose incomes it was legislating, and the permanent source of whose incomes it was entirely cutting off—has undoubtedly proceeded upon principles which appear to balance, or rather to maintain very fairly the balance established between, the separate interests of the clergy and the general interests of the Church to which they belong and the congregations to which they minister. Substantially, and after allowing for necessary differences of expression, we think the basis afforded by the Canadian measure supplies us with no unsuitable pattern after which to shape our own proceedings.

INCUMBENTS.

Such being the case, I will briefly describe to the Committee how we propose to deal with the vested interest of the incumbent. The plan will be this:—The amount of income to which each incumbent is entitled will be ascertained. It will be made subject to deduction for the curates he may have employed. That I will further explain when I come to the curate. It will be made payable, in the case of each, so long as he discharges the duty. And then there will be a provision that the annuity itself may be commuted upon the basis of capitalising it as an annuity for life. Therefore, the commutation, taking the rate of interest at 3½ per cent. will represent his whole interest in the income, he receives, presuming it to last for life. This commutation can only be made upon the application of the incumbent. He must be the prime mover in bringing it about. Upon his application the sum of money will be paid to that which I shall call, for shortness, the Church body; but it will be paid to the Church body subject to the legal trust of discharging the obligation or covenant which we had ourselves to discharge to the incumbent—namely, to give him the annuity in full so long as he discharged the duties. The effect of that plan of commutation will be that, by means of the Church body, and of the inducements that will be given to arrangements between the Church body and the incumbents, we, the State, should escape, as we hope and believe, at a very early period, from that which it is undoubtedly not desirable to maintain longer than is absolutely necessary—namely, a direct relation of administrator and recipient between the organs of the State and the individual clergy of the Church. That is the nature of the interest which the State possesses in commutation; and although, undoubtedly, commutation would be an arrangement so far favourable to the Church collectively—and the very same thing will apply *totidem verbis* to the Presbyterians of Ireland—as enabling the Church body and the individual to adjust their relations and to make a more economical application of their resources than would be possible by the maintenance of the original annuities, yet the interest of the State in bringing these transactions to a close will be felt amply to justify and strongly to recommend some arrangement of the kind. Well, that is the mode in which we should propose to proceed with respect to the great subject of life interests. These life interests are, in truth, by far the greatest—and, indeed, much greater than all the rest put together—of the demands upon the fund of the Church before it becomes free and available for other purposes. I wish, however, to explain what I have not yet stated—that the recognition of life interests, which would be conditional as regards the performance of the duties that are now the equivalent for the income would be unconditional in other respects. We should not attempt to interfere, in the main, with the position of the clergyman either as proprietor or occupier of land. In many cases, as we know, the clergy of Ireland do farm their own glebes. In many cases they let land from year to year. In many cases the land is let upon short leases; and, although it would be desirable if we could to bring the clergy to give up the position of landlord as soon as possible, we do not propose to effect this result by any compulsory enactment. Commutation, we think, will offer inducements which will be sufficient for the purpose; but, speaking generally, we do not propose, by any compulsory provision in the bill, to interfere with the position of the clergyman in relation to any part of his freehold.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

There is, however, one exception which I must mention, because it is an exception which, perhaps, has a name and a bulk, though insignificant in every other respect. It is the tithe commutation rent-charge. We propose that the tithe commutation rent-charge shall at once and absolutely, and without intervening life interest, vest in the Commission under the Act, and the reason is that the tithe commutation rent-charge, with the single exception of a certain amount of fluctuation, which, of course, is rather in the nature of an inconvenience than a convenience to the clergyman, is in every other respect a fixed interest; and, inasmuch as it is very desirable immediately to put in action certain arrangements respecting it, we propose to take it at once into the hands of the Commissioners, the faith of Parliament, of course, being pledged to the payment of the whole proceeds which the clergyman could derive from it. Besides that, there is another very small exception which we have thought fit to make. I will speak by-and-by of the case of churches which are in use, but there are in Ireland cases of churches wholly ruinous, many in graveyards, but many apart from graveyards. In some cases the freehold may be in the incumbent of the parish. We propose at once to dispossess him of that freehold. It may be desirable that these sites should be disposed of either by throwing them into the burial-grounds or in some other manner; but there can be no advantage in keeping up that barren freehold, which is totally unproductive of practical results to the clergyman, and is purely incidental to his position as clergyman of a Church established by law.

(*To be continued.*)

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

A NOTIFICATION from the Department of the Accountant General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House, dated February 26, 1869, says—

"Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for a slave dhow, name unknown, captured on the 9th April, 1866, by Her Majesty's ship *Vigilant*. Agents or other persons having any just and legal demand, unliquidated, against the said bounty, are required to transmit the particulars of any such demand to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, in order that the same may be examined, taxed, and allowed by that Officer, and paid under the sanction of the Judge of the said Court. Due notice will be given, by future advertisements in the *London Gazette*, of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution; and at the same time, the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes will be announced."

A similar notice, dated the 2nd March, has been issued in regard to the intended distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for a slave dhow, name unknown, captured on the 3rd September, 1866, by Her Majesty's ship *Lyra*.

FINDING OF THE LARGEST NUGGET IN THE WORLD.

THE honor which has so long been given to Ballarat of being the locality in which the largest nugget of gold was found, has been taken away by Moliagul, a place not very much known. On Tuesday a considerable sensation was caused by the announcement by telegram that two men had found on the Black Reef, near Wayman's Reef, Moliagul, a mass of gold and quartz weighing in the gross 210 lbs., and when the gold was freed from quartz and dirt, about 200 lbs. It is stated that this magnificent mass of gold was found only two inches beneath the surface of the ground, and as far as we can learn, in the immediate neighbourhood of, if not actully in, a quartz lode. The fortunate discoverers were two men, who have been working for some time in the locality, and they state that long since they found a nugget weighing 10 lbs. There is a great deal of what is called "reef gold" round about, and it is expected that very rich quartz has been found by other parties working in the locality. The discovery of this nugget will, beyond a doubt, cause great attention to be given to the district, and the quartz lodes are likely to be prospected more effectually in a few weeks now, than they would have been in years, had not this discovery been made. This Moliagul nugget is, taking the actual weight of gold at 200 lbs. troy, 15 lbs. 10 oz. 4 dwt. heavier than the celebrated Welcome Nugget, which was found in the Red Hill Company's claim, on the Bakery Hill Lead, Ballarat, on the 9th June, 1858. The Welcome Nugget is generally stated to have been found on the 11th June, 1858, but this is an error of the almanac makers, who take, probably, the date on which the news of the discovery reached Melbourne. The Welcome Nugget weighed 184 lbs. 9 oz. 16 dwt, troy, and was exhibited at the Old Miners' Exchange for the benefit of the Ballarat Hospital. The nugget next in size to the Welcome, was, we believe, the Blanche Barkly, which was found at Korong, and weighed 145 lbs.—*Ballarat Star.*

A FEMALE GROOM AND BURGLAR.

AT the Tonbridge Police-court, on March 3, a young woman, aged about 21, who some years ago ran away from her service as nursemaid to a family at Knockholt, was committed for trial on a charge of burglariously breaking and entering two houses at Brenchley. She now gave the name of Mary Field, and is of a somewhat prepossessing appearance. She, some five or six years ago, came to the neighbourhood of Horsemonden as a young man, and found employment as a hop-picker. In consequence of her exceedingly good behaviour and superiority of appearance, the Rev. J. W. Buxton took an interest in her, and procured for her a situation in the neighbourhood. She behaved very well, and after a time went to the Bull Inn, Brenchley, where she for two years followed the avocation of potboy. She next went as stableboy, or under groom, to Mr. William Monckton, surgeon. After which the Rev. F. Storr, the vicar of the parish of Brenchley, took her into his service as groom. During this time she had to exercise the horses, drive out people, wait at table in livery, and a number of other offices incident to a male servant's situation, and this she did without arousing the slightest suspicion as to her sex, not even the young girl of the neighbourhood to whom she was paying her attentions. To the surprise of every one, she absconded, and in her clothes were found two old cheques (the only articles that were stolen), the property of a grocer whose shop had been broken open, and these led to her apprehension by Superintendent Dance, of the Kent County Constabulary. He found her sitting by the fireside with her parents at Green Street Green. She denied at first committing the burglaries, but afterwards acknowledged it saying that she wanted money, as she had collected ten shillings for a missionary society, and had not money to pay it. In her box the superintendent found several articles of male attire, a rifleman's uniform and accoutrements, some false beard and curls, and a number of other things used for disguise. She gave no motive whatever for donning male attire.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
„ IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
„ „ —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0 1/8d.	per Rupee
„ 4 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	„
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	„
On demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	„
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	„
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 „
3 do.	3 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	„

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 „
Do. 12 do.	6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two large Sewing Machines, by W. F. Thomas & Co. Apply to Y. Z., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Edulje. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
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Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, aily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

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KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
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To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly xecuted.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting. Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

	Rs.	
New Nomenclature of Diseases. By authority	2	12
Addison on the Law of Contracts, 6th edn.	23	12
Dore's 200 Sketches	3	0
Fresenims's Chemical Analysis-Qualitative	6	12
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Other People's Windows	4	8
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Evenings at Home—in words of one syllable	2	2
The Swiss Family Robinson— ditto	2	2
Harley's The Old Vegetable Neurotics	9	0
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Medicine in Modern Times	5	12
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Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac for 1869	0	8
The Nautical Almanack for 1869	2	0
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Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife	1	8
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NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Bond Street for March	0	12
Quadrilles,—Les Pompiers de France	2	0
——Adelina Patti, and Gipsey Queen. Each	1	8
Waltzes.—Gipsey Queen, and Deutsche Lieder. Each	2	0
Galop.—St. Patrick	2	0
Song.—La Belle Mabille	1	8
——The Idol of the Day	1	8
——Bird of the Greenwood	1	8
——The Pilgrim's Return	1	8
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Bombay, 23rd March 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now educed to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

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Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,968
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpoo
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE.—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	and
J. Dunbar, Esq.	E. Morris, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And aftr 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first class Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., &c., at Chinchpoogly.—On Wednesday, the 7th proximo, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above place, the household furniture, &c., &c., of J. F. Hobson, Esq., of which full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few dozens English towels of sizes.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1869.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, [illegible] the 5th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of an Officer leaving the Presidency, consisting of plate, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, blackwood furniture, a large musical box, a case of amputating instruments nearly new, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, a double-barrelled gun, by O'Connor in case, a single-barrelled rifle, by Standen Mayor in case, a revolver, by Dean and Adams in case, books, table cutlery, a first-rate large Cambay carpet, cooking utensils, and a variety of sundries.

The full particulars will appear hereafter.

By order of the Administrator General.
Sundry effects of the late Mr. George Wall, deceased.
ALSO,
At one o'clock will be put up for sale a grey saddle horse.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of REAL CORAL BEADS.

This Day, Thursday, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—

	lb.	oz.	
1 Bunch 6 strings real coral beads	4	6	
12 do. each 54 do. do. do.	4¼	6	each.
6 do. „ 36 do. do. do.	4½	6	„
6 do. „ 36 do. do. do.	9	4	„

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 5th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of grey, white and coloured piece goods, &c.

7 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
2 do do. domestic.
4 cases printed mulls.
5 do. white do.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, near the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Market, Grant Road.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Vias Sewram Purshotum and Mahaluxmeebaee the administrator and administratrix with the will of the late Shaw Vizbhoocundass Atmaram, deceased annexed, and on account of Thucker Damjee Ludha, the following properties:—

LOT 1.—On Wednesday, the 7th April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, in the Shaik Memon Street opposite the Jooma Musjid near the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's market containing by admeasurement 432 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Nos. 360, 366, and 366 A, registered under Nos. 101, bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the Shaik Memon street, on the north partly by the property of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, and partly by the property of the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and on the south by the property of Purboodass Narrondass.

LOT 2.—On Thursday, the 8th April, at 4 P.M., on the premises:—all that piece of ground with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 342 square yards or thereabouts assessed under No. 11,049 and registered under Nos. 3,153, and 6,154, bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Dorabjee Parsee, on the west by the Grant Road, on the north by the vacant ground of Narrayen Govindjee, and on the south by the house of Doming Postuguese.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, pianoforte, carriages, horses, &c., on the Cumballa Hill.

On Wednesday, the 7th April at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence Cumballa Hill, the valuable household furniture of A. E. Ashley, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome white, green and gold dinner service for 24, dessert service for 12, green and gold breakfast service for 12, plated dish cover, curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle and liquor frames, candlesticks, an epergne, spoons and forks, tea set, ice pitcher, best cutlery, dining-room drawing-room, pier and sofa table, dining-room, drawing-room, easy, priedieu, and rocking chairs, sideboard, screens, English-made mahogany clothes and gown presses, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder Hamburg, a bagatelle table, chiffonier, four-post bedstead, conversation and reclining couches with English carpets, 3 light and single hanging argand and table lamps, rich pictures in maple and gilt frames, table ornaments, wardrobes, chest of drawers, camp cots, writing, dressing, and washing tables, toilet glasses, dispense and bath-room furniture, copper cooking utensils, flower pots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

An English-built Open-carriage.
A pair of young bay horses, height 14-3½.
A set of plated carriage harness.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground and bungalow in Love Lane, Mazagon.

On Monday, the 19th of April, at 4 P.M. precisely, under instructions received from the mortgagee Soobadrabai Hindoo woman widow of Dinanath Luximonjee, Esq., deceased, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises:—all that piece or parcel of ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and containing several valuable wells situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, admeasuring 21,911 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, subject to a yearly ground rent of Rs. 6 and bounded as follows, viz., east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, west by the property of Dr. Baptist, north by Love Lane, Mazagon, and south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

A light but commodious English-built brougham made to order cost Rs. 2,000, price now Rs. 1,000.

A ditto ditto cost 10 months ago Rs. 1,200, price Rs. 700.

A Gulf Arab horse aged — color black, serviceable for brougham or phaeton, price Rs. 250.

A grey arab horse, aged — goes in harness and is a serviceable animal, price Rs. 200.

Bombay, 1st April, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS,
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

The Auction Sale of George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is postponed till Monday, the 12th proximo.

NOTICE to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Buildings, Ground, Machinery, Materials, &c., &c., of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation). At Parell.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions from the liquidator of the above Company to submit to public auction, on Monday, the 12th proximo, and the following days. All the buildings and grounds of the above Company in the course of construction, together with all the valuable materials and machinery, &c., therein erected, and lying, viz., a large powerful 40 horse-power high and low pressure engine and boilers, an 8 horse-power vertical do., and boiler, a large drilling machine, a horizontal shaping do., a vertical slotting do., a large self-acting slide lathe with bed about 24 feet long, shaftings and pulleys, plumber blocks, &c., about 1,500 feet large cast iron spouting, a quantity of large wall boxes, a do. of bevil and mitre wheels, 2 large iron girders and cast iron do., several single and double crab winches, about 1,000 feet of shafting from 2 to 6 inches diameter, a large quantity of coupling, about 150 cast iron pulleys, about 300 cast iron columns fitted with pedestals to suit, shafting from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, caps and base plates for do. in large quantity, about 300 to 400 large English stones adapted for the foundation of machinery, a very large quantity of bobbins in very large casks, a great number of spinning and weaving machines, a quantity of engineer's tools, pulley blocks, files, a large quantity of large tin plates, and a variety of other valuable and useful materials, tools, and machinery, too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, liquidator of the Company, at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The buildings and ground will be sold at 4 P.M. on the same day on the premises.

Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

AN EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly household furniture, self-playing organs, one of Alexandre's, first-rate large harmoniums, hand organs, piano, handsome argand lustres and chandeliers, by Nash and Tucker, very rich drawing-room carpets, handsome large pier glasses, valuable clocks, music boxes, flower vases and table ornaments, a splendid collection of works on science, industry, and art, best London-made table plate, plated, and porcelain ware, single and double harness, &c., near the Gwallia Tank in the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. Calliandass Mohundass.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to public auction at the above premises, This Day, Thursday, the 1st, and on Saturday, the 3rd, Monday, the 5th, and on Tuesday, the 6th April, precisely at 1 o'clock, on each day successively, the remainder of an extensive assortment of most magnificent and costly household furniture, amongst others, a splendid drawing-room suite, a variety of handsome gilt mahogany and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, consisting of rich gilt pair and console tables with marbles and looking glasses, gilt, circular, and oblong tables and teapoys with marble tops, extra large size eight feet long most splendidly carved blackwood arm divans covered with rich crimson and gold figured silk damask, centre ottomans of new designs, chiffoniers, book and ornament cases, circular, pier, side, sofa, writing, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs, a first rate English mahogany bagatelle table on stand, a magnificent solid mahogany extra large size sideboard with British plate glass mirror, back and handsome marble slab, an extensive assortment of hanging argand lustres, and chandeliers by A. J. Nash and Tucker and Sons, from 1 to 12 lights either for oil, candle, or gas, wall shades and brackets, handsome fancy hall lanterns, an invoice of pretty table argand and kerosine oil lamps in great variety, some very rich and rare carpets, a handsome self-playing organ, a fine-toned French polished oakwood harmonium by Alexandre and Sons, of Paris, with two rows of keys and 22 stops, a very good semi-grand rosewood piano by Broadwood, several hand and mechanical organs with dancing and jumping figures, two valuable clocks with glass domes, several other clocks, handsome vases, Dresden and Parisian figures, and bronze statuary and table ornaments in endless variety, handsome real China vases and sugar jars, 3 new patent sewing machines, English brass four-post bedsteads, blackwood do., verandah and garden couches and benches, bed and dressing-rooms requisites, a match rifle, by Whitworth, with ammunition, a breech-loading rifle, by Calisher and Terry. A double-barrelled rifle by Henry, a large telescope on stand, four English oakwood iron clamped plate chests, best plated ware, 15 casks of rich porcelain dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea, coffee, and toilette services, iron treasure chests, pieces of rich gold French kink'cobs, and a variety of most excellent and useful fancy articles and nicnacs, &c., &c.

Catalogues are being published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly jewellery, silver ware, &c., near the Gowallia Tank, at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. Calliandass Mohundass.

On Friday next, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above premises, an assortment of valuable jewellery consisting of several large single-stone diamond rings, diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, nose rings, very valuable and costly brilliant diamond necklaces, a handsome diamond and ruby do., several handsome diamond, pearl, ruby, and emerald necklaces (kunthies,) a large three pearl nose-ring, diamond ear-rings and choakras or studs, diamond emerald and ruby rings, China gold bangles and varras, ladies gold enamelled hand bangles, ladies' and gentlemen's gold hunting and open-face watches by McCabe, Bennett and other makers, two valuable diamond hair combs, ladies' brooches, gold watch and Albert chains, silver ware, consisting of lotas, water pots, cups, saucers, salt cellars, spoons, forks, dessert knives, &c., a pair of handsome English silver presentation cup and saucer, four valuable diamond bangles, two do. pearl do., a pair of large diamond ear-rings, a pair of handsome gold cup and saucer, set with rubies, a gold snuff-box, set with a large diamond, two very handsome diamond, emerald and ruby breast-pins.

Catalogues will be published, and the above jewellery will be on view from Sunday, the 28th instant.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The Liquidators are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining assets of this Bank. Tenders may be sent for the whole or any portion of the assets. Particulars may be learned on application to the Liquidators at their Office on the top floor of the old Commissariat Building.

B. R. MODY.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY. } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.

Bombay, 10th March 1869.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.